THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1833. [NO. 2279.

PURSUANT to a Decree in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 21st. day of June 1833, made in a certain Cause depending in the said Court, wherein TULSEY DASS CALLA MODEY, and NUNDEY, his wife, and others, are complainants, and MADOWDASS RUNSORDASS, and DAVIDASS HURJEEVANDASS, are Defendants, the Creditors and Legatees of RAMDASS MANORDASS, the Testator in the pleadings in the said Cause mentioned, are forthwith to come in by themselves, or their Solicitors, before WILLIAM FENWICK, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers in the old Secretariate Premises, at Bombay, aforesaid, and prove their respective debts, and claim their respective legacies, or in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Complainant's Solicitor.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી સુમબજી નુસ્સરવાનજી કુપરીમ ફોરટમો ફજીમાં ચાલિએ તેકુમાંથી એક તુલ શીદાશ ફાલા મોદી તથા તેકુની ભાએડી નંનદી તથા બીજાઓ ફરીઆદી ફરનારા મો તથા માધવદાશ રણછોડદાશ તથા દેવીદાશ ફરજીવણદાશ જવછ દેનારાઓ એઓનાં ફજીમાંમો તારીખ ૨૬ મી જુન ૧૮૩૩ ની તેરીખ એક કુટંમનાંમુ થાજકુછે તે મુમાપ્રેક રામદાશ મનોરદાશ જે કુપછા ફજીમાંમે વશીઅત નામંનો ફરનારછે તેકુના માગનારાવોં તથા વારશદારો પોતે અથવા તેકુનો વકીલોકુવેથી શ્રી સુમબજી મો જુની શેકરતેરીના ઘરમો કુલીયંમ ફેનવીક ફાશફોમેર કુપલી ફોરટનાં મા શુતર ની આરીશછે તાંકાં તેકુના ઓકડા મો આવીને કુલા થામે અને તાંકાં આ વીને પોત પોતાનો ફરજનો તથા વારશા નો દાવો ખરો ફરેછ એઓરજે તે નહી ફર શેતો તેકોતે કુટંમનાંમાંનાં કુફથી વેગલા પડશે

એમ—ધ—શાકુથ આકુશ
ફરીઆદી ફરનારનો વકીલ

ON Wednesday the 23d inst., MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. will expose for sale, by public auction, a great variety of valuable goods, *without reserve.*

Nesbit Lane, 12th Oct. 1833.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. have recently received for sale, on commission, a complete set of Hogarth's works, *Elephant Edition*.....Price Rs. 350
A general Atlas, on a large sale...." 120
Napoleon's Italian campaigns (plates)" 100
Drawings of Buds, Flowers, &c. coloured plates, with instructions....." 32

SPORTING GUNPOWDER (CYLINDER CANNISTER).

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. have for Sale—an Invoice of the above from William F. Burton, "Tunbridge Mills," made on the Chemical principles of Sir *Humphrey Davy*.

N. B. This Powder both in Europe and India has been considered far superior to any other for Sporting purposes, in consequence of its marked cleanliness and strength.

Price 24 rupees per dozen, or in any less quantity 2½ Rs. the Cannister.

PLATED WARE.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission—A handsome Dinner set of Plated Ware, of very superior workmanship, which they are authorized to sell at the extremely moderate price of one thousand rupees.

THE SET CONSISTS OF,

Two Venison Dishes, 1, 24 in. and 1, 23 in. Silver mountings and Grate.
Two Dish Covers, for do. Silver mountings and handles.
Six Dish covers, 2, 22 in., 2 16 in., 2, 14 in., with Silver Gadroon borders, handles and shields
Two Soup Tureens with Silver borders,
Sauce do., to match,
Round Corner Dishes and Covers,
orders, handles, and Shields.

Bombay, 12th October, 1833.

SALE—No. 12 of the QUARTER-RMY LIST. Price rupees 3.

FOR SALE—A young Acheen Buggy Poney, warranted sound and free from vice; a good trotter.

PRICE MODERATE.
Apply at the COURIER OFFICE.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, Saturday, 12th October, YATES AND Co. will sell by public Auction without reserve, on account of those concerned, the following damaged Goods, imported per ship "NEW GROVE"—3 bales of English carpetting, 36 cases of Pine and Berkley cheese, 2 cases of white Herrings,—6 jars in each case, 2 cases of Saddlery, comprizing various articles, 1 case of Mogul cards, 3 cases of large handsome looking-glasses, 2 cases of Confectionary, 2 casks of Ironmongery, 1 case of curtain nett, 3 cases of Grocery, 2 cases of Windsor Soap, 12 casks of Porter, 9 casks of Hodgson's Beer, 1 butt ditto, the latter very good for present use. The above unreserved sale will take place at a Godown near to Pestonjee Bhickajee's shop.

TERMS, CASH.

Sale to commence at half past 11 A. M.
Bombay, 12th October, 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Port Wine, at..... " 20 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD, and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen. each.

Also *Champagne* in baskets of 1 dozen, at Rupees 45 each.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1833.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.,
Christopher's old Cognac Brandy, in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 16 per dozen.
" Best Holland's Geneva in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 14 per dozen.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1833.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE, BROWN STOUT, &c.—On sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY, received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CO. of London,

Champagne (superior)....	35	Rs. per doz.
Hock (ditto),.....	25	" "
Bucellas (old and mellow),	24	" "
Barclay's Brown Stout (per Boyne),.....	8	" "
Pale Sherry (fine),.....	24	" "
Margeaux Claret (General Palmer's),.....	24	" "

Rampart Row, 12th Oct. 1833.

IND AND SMITH'S BEER.

A Few Casks of the above, of improved and excellent quality, lately imported. Price 50 rupees per hogshead.

Also—Ripe Beer from the above house, very superior, in quantities of not less than 6 dozen, at 5 rupees per dozen.—Apply at the Godowns of Mr. GREY.

Bombay, 12th October, 1833.

SHERRY in cask, Superior Wine in butt, hogshead, and quarter cask, for sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY, at from 550 to 700 rupees per butt.

Rampart Row, 12th Oct. 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH AND CO.—A few cases of very superior "Amontilado" Pale Sherry, just received from W. D. Shirriff, of London, at.....Rs. 25 per doz.
Fresh high flavored English Claret, from do.. " 25 do. do.
Champagne Brandy, of excellent quality, from do. " 18 do. do.

TERMS-CASH.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH & CO.,—Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham & Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

TERMS-CASH.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1833.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO. Madeira WINE from Keir's and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831,—in pipes, hhds. and bottled.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO'S. Double Barrel'd percussion Guns (copper caps), from Wm. Mills in Mahogany cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rs. 550.

Do. do. from John Manton and Son, at Rs. 650.

All received direct from the maker.

FIRST FREDERIKSNAGORE, ALIAS SERAMPORE GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF 1833.

SCHEME.

1	Prize	of.....	Sa. Rs	40,000
1	Do.	of.....	"	20,000
1	Do.	of.....	"	10,000
1	Do.	of.....	"	5,000
6	Do.	of....1000 each..	"	6,000
10	Do.	of.... 500 ".....	"	5,000
50	Do.	of.... 100 ".....	"	5,000
250	Do.	of.... 80 ".....	"	20,000
320	Prizes			1,11000
1680	Blanks.			
2000	Tickets.			

Five hundred tickets will be drawn on each day; the whole four drawings shall be completed on or before the 10th of November next.

The Capital prize of Sa. Rs. 40,000 shall be put into the wheel on the last day of drawing.

The drawing of the Lottery will take place at Frederiksnagore, under the superintendence of the magistrates, Mr. C. Boeck and Mr. John Palmer, of Calcutta.

A few tickets and shares in the above lottery are for sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE, at the following prices, viz:—

Whole tickets at Rs. 76 each.
Half....do..." " 39 "
Quarter do." " 20 "

TERMS, CASH.

Bombay, 11th October, 1833.

SECOND CLASS OF THE FIFTY THIRD MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

1	Prize	of.....	100,000
1	Do.	of.....	50,000
1	Do.	of.....	40,000
1	Do.	of.....	20,000
2	Do.	of.....10,000.....	20,000
3	Do.	of.....5,000.....	15,000
7	Do.	of.....2,000.....	14,000
15	Do.	of.....1,000.....	15,000
20	Do.	of.....500.....	10,000
40	Do.	of.....300.....	12,000
75	Do.	of.....200.....	15,000
1,00	Do.	of.....100.....	154,000

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale at FROMMURZE SORABJEE'S opposite to the General Post office, at the following prices, viz:—

Whole Tickets at Rs. 100 each.
Half Ditto at " 51 each.
Quarter Do. at " 26 each.

The holders of undrawn tickets in the 1st class of the above Lottery are requested to forward them to F. S. for renewal in the 2nd class with the following amounts, viz:—

For renewing whole tickets, Rs. 75 each.
Ditto, half do. " 38 "
Ditto, quarter do. " 19 "

Bombay, 12th October, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SECOND LOTTERY
OF
EDULJEE BHICAJEE CHINNOY,
FOR 1833.

EDULJEE BHICAJEE CHINNOY, begs to acquaint the public in general, that the first day's drawing of the above Lottery, for Bombay Rupees (75,000) seventy-five thousand, will positively take place on Thursday, the 28th November next, at the Garden of MANACKJEE SETT, within the Fort Walls, at 12 o'clock A. M., under the superintendance of an Attorney, &c., and the whole drawing to be concluded in four days:—625 Tickets to be drawn each day.

The purchasers of Tickets in the above Lottery who have not as yet paid for them, are requested to discharge the same before the drawing takes place, and to obtain the signatures of the Manager and Cashier, in default of which, the holders of such Tickets, as may fall prizes, shall be forfeited. Holders of tickets at out-stations are not required to obtain any signatures, as their tickets have been already signed.

N. B. A few tickets still remain unsold, price (10) ten Rs. each. The prizes of tickets shall be paid at Bombay, on the usual commission being deducted. Apply to EDULJEE BHICAJEE CHINNOY, at the Green Market, within the Fort Walls.

Bombay, 12th Oct. 1833.

TO be let—A upper roomed House in the Fort, situated in Forbes Street. Apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, at his office.

CAPTAIN GEORGE TWEMLOW of the Bengal Artillery, Commandant of Artillery at Aurungabad, being about to administer finally to the Estate of Lieut. Col. RICHARD TWINE SEYER, deceased, late of the Bengal Army, and Commander of the Aurungabad Division of His Highness the Nizam's troops; all persons having claims against the estate are requested to make them known to the said Executor at Aurungabad, on or before the 1st day of December, 1833, after which date no claims can be received in India.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1833.

THE FIFTY-THIRD MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS in the second Class.—A few Tickets in the above Class are for sale at MERWANJEE NUSSERVANJEE NAWDERSHAW, at the Shop of ABDULCRIME ESMALLJEE, S... Chandler, opposite Messrs. Pestonjee Bhicoajee and Sons.

Whole Tickets 100 Rs. per each.
Half ditto.. 50 " ditto.
Quarter dittto.. 25 " ditto.

TERMS—CASH.

Bombay, 12th October, 1833.

MADAME GUINAND, (from Paris) begs leave to inform the Ladies of Bombay and its vicinity, that she has commenced an establishment at No. 16, small Colaba, in the millinery and corset line, where she makes every article in that business according to the newest style of elegance and fashion, on the most moderate terms.

N. B. Ladies lace Dresses, Veils, Shawls, Wash'd and Bleach'd with the greatest care and dispatch.

FOR sale at the Godowns Messrs. GISBORNE MENZIES AND CO.,
Superior flavoured Hock lately received from Frankfort, viz.

Kudesheimer, Hockeimer, and Johannesbeiger, of the vintage of 1811, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

Kudesheimer and Hockeimer of the vintage of 1783, at Rs. 36 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each. Terms, cash.

Rampart Row, 12th October, 1833.

GUNS BY S. NOCK.

FOR Sale—A few highly finished double barreled percussion Guns, by SAMUEL NOCK, London, received direct from the maker. Apply to MESSRS. MACVICAR, BURN, AND CO.

Church Lane, 12th October, 1833.

A CARD.

GOVIND JEVUNJEE, most respectfully begs to announce to the public community, that he has received the following supply of useful books from England, per ship *Boyne*, and that the same are exposed for sale at very moderate prices, at the shop of Mr. R. Prera, opposite St. Thomas's Church.—Terms, cash.

Arabian Nights entertainment, with 150 engravings, 8vo.
The Casquet of Literary Gems, in 2 vols.
Walker's excellent Pronouncing Dictionary, 8vo.
Devil on two Sticks, 24to.
Elegant Extracts and Epistles, royal 8vo.
Fashionable Letter Writer.
Universal ditto.
Goldsmith's Grammar, of Geography, with Maps and Plates.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, with notes.
Rippingham's rules of composition.
Guy's School Grammar, with Exercise and Key, in 2 vols.
Guy's Outlines to Walker's Themes.
Cobbett's School Grammar, in a series of letters.
Davis's English Grammar, for the use of young Ladies.
Setts of Copper-plate copies in 4 different hands, bound in one.

Bombay, 12th October, 1833.

GUNS BY PURDY.

FOR SALE—One double barreled percussion Gun, made to order, with spare main and sear springs, &c. with apparatus complete, in mahogany and leather cases. Price Rupees 800.

One ditto, ditto, with apparatus complete, in mahogany cases, Rupees 700.

Apply the Office of Messrs. GILDER and Co. at Apollo Street.

Bombay, 12th October, 1833.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 12th October, 1833.

FOR sale—The well known commodious Yacht, ROB ROY.

Apply the Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 10th Oct., 1833.

INDUS STEAMER.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that the INDUS STEAMER has been placed under the sole charge and management of Messrs. THOMAS JEFFERIES AND CO., Apollo street; to whom persons requiring her to hire, are requested to apply.

The following are the terms and conditions under which she will be let, viz:—Sixty rupees per diem during such time that she is under Steam, and forty rupees per do. when not under Steam, to be calculated from the time that the Furnace is lighted, and until the vessel returns to her moorings in the Harbour again.

No broken part of a day will be allowed, when she is engaged to proceed beyond the limits of the Harbour, yet she may be engaged for a half a day, to cruize within the limits thereof, but then it is to be fully understood that in that case, she is not to proceed outside of the Light House, or beyond Balapore, Trombay, or the extrance of the Peen, or Nagotna Rivers, without the persons so engaging her, subjecting themselves to the charge of a whole day, (i.e. sixty rupees.)

Apollo Street, 10th October, 1833.

FOR SALE,

AT the Godowns of Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA AND CO., the following WINES:—

" Very old rich Lisbon of Mellow and high flavour, in extra large Pipes, at 300 Rs. Pipe

" Ditto, ditto, in half Pipes, at 150 Rs. ditto.

" Ditto, ditto, in Quarter Cask, at 75 Rs. ditto.

" Ditto, ditto.....ditto..at 50 Rs. ditto.

" Ditto..ditto.....in Fifths, at 40 Rs. ditto.

" Old Carcavellos, in extra large Pipes, at 300 Rs. Pipe.

" Ditto, ditto, and Quarter Casks, at 70 Rs. ditto.

" Choice Old Madeira Wine, in Quarter Casks, at 100 Rs. ditto.

" Old Lisbon, in Bottles, at 10 Rs. per Doz.

" Ditto Carcavellos, ditto, at 10 Rs. do.

Bombay, 12th October, 1833.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO, the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt:—

Pale and brown Sherry at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Port.....at		Rs. 22	per doz.
Lisbon.....at	10 *a*	12	"
Brandy ...at	15 *a*	18	
Jamaica Rum, at		12	
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles,		Rs. 24	per case.
French Liqueurs of sorts,		18	per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer		6	"
Rum Shrub in pints,		9	"

General Terms—cash, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 12th Oct., 1833.

MAHABULESHWAR.

A HOUSE belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Hardy, to be let for the whole season for 500 Rupees, or sold for 1,200 Rupees, with some furniture. Enquire at Messrs. Yates and Co. Bombay, and Jamsetjee, Auctioneer, Poona, who have a plan and list of Furniture.

ADVERTISEMENT.

[illegible] BEE, Widow and Executor of the late [illegible] and NUNDEY, his wife, and others, are compounding with [illegible] BHANJEE NATH, alias SHAIK ABDOOLA, having agreed to mortgage to TYABJEE BHOYMEAH a Messuage, Tenement, Chawl, or Range of eleven apartments, together with a stable thereon built, and situated without the Fort walls of Bombay, at the end of Mehemon Vara Street; any person or persons having any mortgage, claim, demand, or inheritable right thereon, are required to notify the same to the Mortgagee, the said TYABJEE BHOYMEAH, at the shop of TYABJEE AND CO. in Meadow Street, opposite to that of EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therefrom. Dated 10th of October, 1833.

TO LET—That airy and commodious House in Rampart Row, at present occupied by Capt. Houghton, I. N.—Entry on the 1st December next. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 12th October, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 rupees per copy.

FOR Sale—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 19, each No.....	3	0	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Do. Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,...	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship VICTORY, of 712 tons register, C. BIDEN, H. E. I. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive about the middle of next month, and will sail for the above port, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, about the 20th December next, carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND Co., at whose office plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 12th October, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING ON THE MALABAR COAST,

THE fine Ship MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, of 500 Tons Register, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, will leave Bombay on 15th December next, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, Burthen 650 tons. Was to leave London about the middle of July, and will be dispatched in all January. This Ship has excellent accommodations, having double stern gallaries the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND Co. at whose office plans of the cabins can be had.

Dady's Buildings, 12th October, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship SIR EDWARD PAGET, W. TUCKER, Commander, Burthen 500 tons. Was to leave London on 20th June, and will be dispatched in all December, carries a Surgeon, and has superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO. at whose Office plans of the Cabins can be had.

Dady's Buildings, 12th October, 1833.

SALE BY AUCTION.

[illegible] 12th October [illegible]

LONDON,

THE Fine Ship "BOYNE," of 650 Tons, J. T. BROWN, Commander. Will be dispatched for the above port about the middle of November next, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope. Carries an experienced surgeon—Apply to Messrs. FORBES, AND CO. at whose office plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 12th October, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE first class teak ship GILMORE, of 550 Tons, H. H. Lindsay, Commander, has poop and lower deck accommodations, fitted up in a superior style, and carries an experienced surgeon.—

She will be despatched in all next month Plans of the cabins may be seenon application to DUNCAN GIBB. & Co.

Dady's Buildings, 12th October, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO THE CLYDE,

THE well known ship ELORA, Captain KING, will be despatched on the 11th proximo. This vessel has good poop accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to the Commander on board, or to MESSRS. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Rampart Row, 12th Oct., 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 1st October, 1833.

No. 382.—With reference to a recent communication from the supreme government, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in modification of the general order, No. 230, dated 31st of May 1832, to permit the officers of the adjutant and quarter master general's departments, stationed at the presidency, to draw an allowance for two horses.

Bombay Castle, 5th October, 1833.

No. 383.—Captain T. R. Gordon, of the 25th regiment native infantry, having furnished a medical certificate, that the state of his health renders it impossible for him to continue to serve in India, is, at his own request, permitted to retire from the service on the half pay of his rank.

No. 384.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant A. Hamerton, of the 15th regiment native infantry, to act as quarter master and interpreter in Hindoostanee to that regiment, during the absence of lieutenant Annesley, on leave to the presidency, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in Guzerattee.

Captain V. F. Kennett, of the 21st regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter, and lieutenant E. M. Ennis to act as quarter master to that regiment, during the absence of lieutenant Parry, on sick certificate.

Lieutenant T. Stock, of the 23d regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to that regiment, during the absence of lieutenant Cartwright, on sick certificate.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October, 1833.

Mr. J. A. Forbes, collector of Rutnageree, is permitted to proceed into the districts on deputation.

Bombay Castle, 5th October, 1833.

Mr. E. B. Mills, collector of Ahmedabad, is permitted to proceed into his districts on deputation.

The collector of Ahmedabad is authorized to place his first assistant in permanent charge of the purgunahs of Ranpoor, Dundooka, and Goga.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, first assistant to the principal collector at Dharwar, is allowed leave to visit Belgaum, on urgent private affairs, and to be absent seven days from his charge.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th October, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to allow Mr. W. J. Lumsden, the Judge of Surat, one month's leave of absence under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to visit the presidency on private affairs, leaving the department in charge of his assistant Mr. Gregor Grant.

Bombay Castle, 9th October, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Ferozshah Dunjeeshah, the native judge of Surat, leave of absence for one month from the 20th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th October, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant one of the furlough allowances of £ (500) five hundred to each of the undermentioned gentlemen of the civil service, in addition to the one already granted to Mr. Simson, on sick certificate:—

Mr. J. D. DeVitre,
" E. B. Mills,
" Henry Young,
" Robert Keith Pringle,
Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, bart.

Bombay Castle, 9th October, 1833.

Mr. John Warden, deputy agent for sirdars in the Deckan, has been directed to leave Poona for Malcolm Peyt for a week on the 15th instant, to attend on the Right Hon'ble the Governor.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th October, 1833.

Lieutenant colonel H. Pottinger, resident in Cutch and agent for the Governor General in Sind is permitted to be absent from his station for a period of three months from the 1st November next.

Mr. C. A. H. Tracy, acting assistant to the resident in Cutch, is to assume charge of the residency on lieutenant colonel Pottinger's departure.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.

LETTER FROM THE BOMBAY TO THE CALCUTTA COMMITTEE.

TO C. B. GREENLAW, ESQ.

Sec. to the New Bengal Steam Fund. Calcutta.

at Rs. 650.

ult., I now proceed, under the directions of the Bombay Steam Committee, to state the result of their examination—an examination on which they have entered with the most anxious wish to meet, if possible, the views of your Committee—how far the plan proposed in your letter holds out any reasonable prospect of at once re-opening the communication with England by way of the Red Sea in an efficient manner, and of establishing it on a permanent basis.

That it would in part attain the first object there can be little doubt, but not to the extent assumed in your letter; for according to the opinion of all the Naval and Scientific Members of the Bombay Committee, founded on her past performances, the Hugh Lindsay, so far from being calculated to make four trips in the year between Bombay and Suez, will not be able, except under extraordinarily favorable assumptions, to accomplish more than two; and although this would be gaining something, it will be far from re-opening the communication in an efficient manner.

The Bombay Committee cannot perceive how either the Profit or Loss of keeping the communication permanently open can be ascertained by the means you propose. If the communication were to be established regularly, at the rate of four trips a year, it would doubtless show in time the extent of the probable Returns, which can now only be matter of conjecture: but if against these returns the whole charges of so costly a vessel, in all respects, as the Hugh Lindsay, are to be set, the result will be no guide whatever to future speculators; and it is precisely because this was known to be the case, that the Bombay Committee were bent on establishing a steamer of their own that might be navigated at the lowest practicable expense. As regards speed, also, the original defects in the construction of the Hugh Lindsay, render her totally unfit to show, even with a tolerable approximation to the truth, the time in which the voyage to Suez may be performed, and this forms one of the most important facts to be ascertained.

The next point for consideration, is the position in which the Indian community would be placed if the Bengal plan of running the Hugh Lindsay were to be prosecuted until the funds collected at the three Presidencies were exhausted, in the event of a failure of the expectations so confidently entertained by your Committee of the enterprise being thereafter taken up by others.

Should the munificent views of the Governor General be seconded by the Hon'ble Court (and it would ill become the Bombay Committee to express any doubts on the subject) there is an end of the question—the object is accomplished. But at the same time, it is indispensably necessary to be prepared for a different result. In such an event, after an useless expenditure of funds, by an economical application of which, a limited but regular communication might have been permanently established, we shall be precisely where we now are, with the proposed communication again interrupted, and every prospect of opening it utterly desparate.

Notwithstanding these circumstances, however, and with the view of at once meeting the wishes of your Committee for a speedy re-opening of the communication, and of this Committee, for establishing it permanently, and trusting, at the same time, to the success of the exertions made by the authorities in Bengal to continue it on the other side of the Isthmus of Suez, ensuring better returns, the Bombay Committee, on condition of the Bengal Steam Funds being made over unreservedly in other respects to their disposal, will undertake (subject to the approval of their constituents) to pay the expense of the coal for running the Hugh Lindsay three trips, so as to cause one to fall towards the end of 1834, and one towards the beginning, and another towards the end of 1835; by which time there can be no doubt the answer of the Home authorities to the Governor General's proposal will be received; and should that prove unfavorable, the Bombay Committee would still be in a condition to prosecute their original design of having a Steamer of their own.

In the event of this proposal being accepted, the Bombay Committee will then take into consideration the least expensive mode for supplying the requisite quantity of coal, there being in the opinion of the professional members of the Committee nautical and local, as well as economical objections, to the employment of Hulks of which your committee do not seem to have been fully aware.

The Bombay Committee wish to offer one observation on the objection you state to exist against uniting your funds to theirs, owing to the latter being of the nature of a joint stock. By this they conclude you refer to the liabilities to which subscribers may conceive themselves exposed on that account. But all liability might readily be avoided, by making their "Subscriptions" as many with that view have expressly done, into "Donations;" and the Bombay Committee would anticipate, in fact, very little difficulty in prevailing on all who have subscribed to give their contributions that character. But to whom, they would ask, in that case, if the scheme succeeds to the extent of their hopes and expectations, is the property in their hands to belong? They conceive to the original subscribers; and this is the only sense in which the Bombay Fund can be deemed a joint stock concern.

I have only to observe in reply to your inquiry regarding the lowest terms on which tenders for the contract proposed by the Supreme Government can reasonably be expected to be offered, and whether it would be advisable to advertise for them in this country or in England, that upon the first point the Committee have no other data on which to form an opinion than those contained in their prospectus relative to the expense at which a Steamer might be navigated; while on the second, they are clearly of opinion that it would be the promptest method of accomplishing the object in view, to advertise at home.

Before concluding, however, as the Bombay Committee have been requested to give their opinion on all the points noticed in Mr. Secy. Macnaghten's letter, and as postage is one of these, they would suggest for the consideration of the Supreme Government as an equitable measure that the rates of postage on overland letters should be rendered uniform from all parts of India, so as to equalize as much as possible, the advantages to be derived from the proposed communication.

I am, &c.

10th Oct., 1833. G. ASHBURNER,
Secy. to the Steam Committee.

LETTER FROM THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TO THE STEAM COMMITTEE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Bombay Steam Navigation Committee.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and to forward, by direction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council the accompanying copy of a Notification, which will be published in the next Gomander of the Aurungabad Division of His Highness the Nizam's troops: all persons Hugh Lindsay Steamer for [illegible]

2d. I am further directed to add, that after the February voyage, the whole expense of which will be defrayed by Government, His Lordship in Council will readily place the Hugh Lindsay, at the disposal of the Steam Navigation Committee, for continuing the voyages to Suez, upon the liberal terms recommended by the Supreme Government.

I have, &c.
JOHN BAX,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
7th October, 1833.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

HUGH LINDSAY STEAMER,

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that the Hugh Lindsay Steamer, will depart for the Red Sea on the 1st of February next.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

BOMBAY CASTLE,
7th October, 1833.

(True Copy.)
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

NOTICE.

With reference to the letter from the Bombay to the Bengal Steam Committee, published above, the former Committee hereby beg to invite their constituents to communicate their sentiments on the proposed application of the Funds placed at their disposal, and to intimate that all those who do not express an opinion to the contrary by the 16th proximo, will be held as concurring measure. The communications to be ad[illegible] the Secretary.

Bombay, 5th Octob[illegible]

SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

The grave has recently closed o[illegible] of another of those distinguishe[illegible]

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India has from time to time "trained for herself, and then given to their native country." * Of the many eminent and illustrious men who have appeared in India, none has acquired a higher reputation than Sir John Malcolm. This is neither the time nor the place, (even did we possess the requisite ability) to enter into an examination of the various and important transactions, in which he bore so prominent a part during a public career of unusual duration, or to attempt even an outline of his valuable services in the high and responsible situations which he held during that period: these have become the property of the historian, who will not fail to do full justice to his merits. But it may be permitted us, while we express our heartfelt sorrow for the sudden and unexpected death of this great and good man, to attempt a hasty and imperfect sketch of some of the principal features of his character.

Sir John Malcolm was gifted, in an eminent degree, with all those rare and commanding intellectual faculties which qualify a man for situations of difficulty and danger, Endowed with an ardent and active mind, which was constantly in quest of employment, and ever on the watch for information from every source, either from conversation, from reading, or from personal observation,—he possessed, at the same time, a sound and discriminating judgement, a vigorous and masculine understanding, and a firmness and self-possession, combined with a promptitude of action that never forsook him under any difficulties. To these were added an extensive knowledge of the world, and an accurate insight into human character. But another essential element of the higher order of intellect—may be said to have been the ruling passion of his mind, never contented with mediocrity in any pursuit, he endeavoured to excel in everything he attempted.

Educated as he had been for so many years in a camp, his manner was characterized by openness and frankness, with a perfect freedom from haughtiness or affectation. He was accessible at all times, however occupied by business, both to Europeans and natives, and uniformly received them in the most friendly and unconstrained manner, and without any unnecessary etiquette. He possessed a most excellent temper, which almost nothing could ruffle, or, if it did, it was only for a moment; a generous warm-hearted disposition; and an uncommon buoyancy of spirits: always cheerful and happy himself, and delighting to see every one happy around him. His conversation was always animated, frequently eloquent, and abounded in endless anecdotes, equally amusing and instructive, which he related with great humour and effect.

Having been removed from school at the early age of 12, his education was necessarily imperfect: and it is not one of the least of the merits of this distinguished officer, that, by subsequent reading and study, and by habitual application and industry, assisted by a most capacious and retentive memory, he triumphed over this early disadvantage, and amid the numerous avocations of a most active life, found leisure for the acquisition of that varied and extensive knowledge for which he was so pre-eminent. He shewed remarkable readiness in the acquisition of languages: and although, he never claimed the title of a Philologist, he possessed a considerable knowledge of Latin, Greek, French, Persian, Hindoostanee, and Jelingay. The three latter, especially Persian, he spoke with almost as much fluency as English. Himself an occasional wooer of the muses, he had a great fondness for Poetry, especially for the standard poetry of the English Augustan age, comprising the works of Milton, Pope, Dryden, and Goldsmith; and among the Poets of later times, Burns † was his favourite author. Of all the Orators and Statesmen of modern times, he professed the greatest admiration of the talents and principles of Burke, whose published speeches and writings he considered not only as master pieces of the highest order of eloquence, but as the most perfect models of sound practical statesmanship.

As a soldier and a statesman, the name of Sir John Malcolm will occupy a high place in history. In the former capacity he was not more distinguished by his gallantry and valour, than by the skill and judgment with which he directed the complicated movements of an army, and still more by his success in gaining the confidence and attachment of the officers and soldiers under his command, and in inspiring them with the same zeal and enthusiasm which he felt himself. The devoted attachment of the sepoys to him, wherever he was known, was quite extraordinary.

His distinguished gallantry and military skill, however, were equalled, if not surpassed, by the sagacity which he displayed as a Diplomatist and Statesman. His political life may be said to have commenced when he was sent as an Ambassador to Persia in 1799, and since that period, he has negociated Treaties with almost every native power in India. In his intercourse with Foreign States, he was conciliating but firm: and uniformly sought to further the true interests of the Government he represented, by an open and straightforward course, without countenancing, or practising, any of those intrigues which are too often had recourse to, both by statesmen, and diplomatists. By steadily pursuing this course, although he might occasionally lose a temporary advantage, this was far more than counterbalanced, by the confidence he inspired.

Amid all the bustle of an active life, so many years of which, were spent in the field, Sir John Malcolm has found leisure to establish a distinguished reputation as an author. Engaged as he had been in the most important transactions, Military and Political, which have occurred in India during nearly half a century—and conversant, as he was, beyond most other men, with the character, habits and customs of that country, his published works convey a greater mass of information on these subjects, than is to be found in the writings of any other author: and no works upon Indian subjects have been more generally read in England, with the exception of Bishop Heber's admirable Journal. His "History" and his "Sketches," of Persia, also, are full of interest and information. His style is characterised by sound masculine sense, clothed in strong nervous language. Its principal fault is its occasional diffuseness: and his sentences are sometimes intricate and involved. This partly arose from the rapidity with which he generally composed. No man we have ever met with, possessed in a more remarkable degree, the talent of applying all the resources of his mind at pleasure, to writing or study on any subject, and of transferring with utmost readiness, his attention from one subject to another. However great might be the press of public busi-

* Speech of Mr. Caning at a public dinner given by the Court of Directors to Sir John Malcolm on the 15th June 1827.

† Never left home, even for a few days, without him Burns' Poems, Burke's maxims, and the Common Prayer,

siness, he preserved his mind perfectly calm and unruffled: no noise, no confusion disturbed, or annoyed him.

A very marked feature in his character was his penetration in discerning the peculiar qualifications of the different officers who served under him, and his anxiety to place them in situations, and assign to them duties, calculated to give them scope for their display—thus benefiting the individual, at the same time that he best served the interests of the Government. It redounds to his eternal honor, that he never neglected those individuals who were useful to him, either in furnishing him with information, or in any way contributing to the success of the duties in which he was engaged. He took the earliest opportunities of nominating them to situations of trust and emolument, and continued to watch with interest their subsequent progress, and use his best influence in promoting their welfare. The zeal with which he rewarded the exertions of his Political assistants in Central India, affords a very strong exemplification of this trait in his character.‡

Unbiassed by any petty feelings of envy or jealousy, he was always forward to acknowledge the merits of his fellow officers. If he erred in the estimate he formed of the character and abilities of others, it was always on the favorable side. He was seldom known to under-rate the qualifications of any one.

His hours of relaxation from business were uniformly spent in active amusements, into which he entered with all the playfulness and spirit of a boy, and with all the ardour with which he engaged in more important pursuits. He was passionately fond of horses, and had always a large and well selected stud—he entered with great enthusiasm into all the sports of the Field,—Hunting, Coursing, and Shooting—he excelled in several Gymnastic exercises—he was a good Billiard player, and was a great proficient in the different games of Cards.

Although bred in Camps, and matured amid the intrigues of diplomacy, Sir John was peculiarly susceptible of the enjoyments of domestic life. He was most warmly attached to his family—kind and generous to all his relations. To his servants he was ever kind and indulgent: all of them were strongly attached to him, and some had served him for a period of twenty or even thirty years. He was singularly fond of children, and would frequently romp with them, for an hour or two in the evening, with a boyish playfulness of manner that never failed to win their attachment.

The character of Sir John Malcolm, as we have thus imperfectly sketched it, presents a rare union of high intellectual attainment, with sound moral worth. The only fault with which it was chargeable, was an excess of vanity—not that species of vanity be it remarked, whose tendency is to generate pride, but rather that modification of the passion which procee is from a desire of approbation, and inordinate love of fame. On this part of our subject we are satisfied to remark; "How perfect must have been the worth, in which no greater fault could be discovered!"

It only remains to say a few words regarding his personal appearance. He was upwards of 6 feet one in height; his figure was erect, and well proportioned; and he had a very commanding, soldier-like carriage. His countenance was open and animated, and the features strongly marked, and expressive of benevolence, as well as of firmness and decision. But the most striking feature in his appearance was his finely formed head. The upper part of it was wonderfully capacious, shewing a very marked development of the organs of firmness, veneration, benevolence, and love of approbation, with a somewhat defective developement of the organ of form:—all of which indications, corresponded very strikingly, with the manifestation of his character.

S. Y.

‡ It is only necessary to mention the name of the late Sir John McDonald, of Lt. Colonel Josiah Stewart, and of Major Low, in illustration of his judicious discrimination of character.

THE BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Mr. Editor.—I would thank you much, if you could insert the enclosed letter to the Meerut Observer, and the editorial remarks of that paper in your Saturday number. Let it be known that the Editors of that clever paper are chiefly military men. I have sent these extracts to you, because they were never copied into the papers of this Presidency, although every Calcutta journalist inserted them in his. I send them too, most especially for the information of a writer in the Gazette, who seems to know about as much of the Bombay civil service, as he does of the Bengal. Mrs. Trollope's "ex ped: Herules" print, might have been stuck at the beginning of that letter with a pair of long heeled boots and cruel spurs on, sticking over a window sill, instead of her appendages to an American Dandy. Who does not see with less than one eye, that our friend is no civilian? Quæstor's letter will admirably suit him, and all those who cannot help feeling jealous of the *favored* service. I do not wish to answer Anti-philos Bombos' letter seriatim, but so curious are interpretation as he has given of the word "supernumerary" should really be treasured up for the next English lexicographer who edits Johnson. A man who is well worked and badly paid, says he, as all your young civilians are, cannot be a supernumerary. Then my dear Anti-philos Bombo, there are no supernumerary cadets and ensigns you may depend on it. Had Anti-philos Bombo been an antagonist of some *nous* and showed himself acquainted with the subject, I should have cheerfully entered the lists against him, foot to foot, breast to breast, and have not the slightest doubt but that I should have given my friend a Cornish fling.

Your's truly,

A SUPERNUMERARY OF TEN YEARS STANDING.

THE FAVOURED SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Meerut Observer.

Dear Sir,—I almost blame myself for taking a cursory notice of a letter which appeared in your paper of the 7th instant under the signature of a Subaltern; for in doing so I may only heighten any little feeling of jealousy which may exist between the Civil and Military services. I believe most sincerely that little of this envious, I cannot say *enviable*, feeling now remain; but the dying embers will emit an occasional spark, and I will add that by preserving efforts they may be fanned into a flame.

I should have left the impartial Subaltern to ruminate on the outpouring of his spirit, and to exult in the ingenuity of his handy-work, did I not suspect he is one of those who lose no opportunity of giving what is termed "a *wipe* to the Civilians." The instance quoted by him is perfectly unknown to me; but I beg leave to assure all the lovers of impartial justice that if such a scene has been enacted and represented, in the proper quarter due notice will be taken of it, as our Governor-General is no respecter of persons. Enough of this; for I only take up my pen for the purpose of commenting on the peculiar phrase adopted by the Subaltern, and to insert which, seems to have been his only object. Why he should give us the credit of that *favored* branch of the service passes my comprehension. If he alludes to the difference of emoluments, he might have fixed on some more appropriate epithet. He has ever been esteemed *fortunate* who obtains a Writership; but if another thinks a Cadetship worthy of his acceptance, surely he has no right to complain of his lot. We all know that the one service is better than the other, that the duties are totally distinct, and that the Civilian will obtain higher allowances than the Military man. The term *favored* is not only invidious but unjust, for I will defy the subaltern or any one else to show in what respect we have been so peculiarly favored. If we have fallen more under the notice of Government, the only *advantage* we have obtained is of being more clipped: and, in spite of the half-batta question, I will maintain that we have far more *substantial* reasons for complaint than the Military service. It may be urged that though we have suffered, yet that we are still allowed to retain much more than we ought to have and in short that what we have lost is merely *a drop in the ocean!* But even were this the case, would not this system of reasoning be deemed fallacious? and by stretching the point a little further, it will appear in its true colours. Let us suppose the case of a Volunteer, or Mate in the H. C's. Marine, many of whom are gentlemen by birth and education, and whose allowances are really very disproportionate to the labour they undergo, and the responsibility attached to their profession. Suppose one of these men was to take it into his head to write a flaming letter to the Bengal Hurkaru, setting forth in strong language a comparison between the Military service and his own, and denouncing the former as a *favored branch*! Would not the Subaltern be one of the foremost to decry such a mode of reasoning? Would he not say "Look at this absurd Pilot attempting to draw a comparison between his service and ours!" "What the devil is the use of his grumbling now?" "And why did he not find all this out before he closed the bargain with John Company?"

Now then for the favoritism showed to us. Example the first—proceed! A senior Civilian accepts a responsible appointment on the condition of receiving certain allowances; some clipping order arrives and one third, and not in a few instances *one half* of his salary is reduced. It is very easy to say "we have left you a very handsome salary," but what sophistry, what plausible language can palliate such a gross breach of faith? Again the offices of Collector and Magistrate are handed over to one individual, to whom the responsibility of both is attached; he is *nominally* assisted in *both* capacities by a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, but it will always be found that one officer takes charge of the Magisterial, and the other of the Revenue department. In this way from the salaries of *two* individuals is one *third* deducted, and the balance is thrown into the H. C's. treasury. Then we will throw into the scale the abolition and doubling up of appointments, besides the introduction of *Native* Officers into situations formerly held by Civilians. I will then ask the Subaltern what has become of the *Registerships*, appointments, by which only could a knowledge of Civil Law be acquired? They have been abolished! And what is the inference to be drawn from such a step? Why, that the office of Principal Sudder Ameen is only a stepping stone to that of a *Civil Judge!* For what other earthly reason could the Government set its face against a Junior Civilian learning the rudiments of that particular line? It is not for me to question the beneficial fruits of a system so fraught with the amiable feelings of *speculative benevolence* and *universal philanthrophy*.

These few instances I have given, as denoting the parental affection with which our *favored branch of the Service* has been treated; and to manifest the *peculiar anxiety* evinced by Government to forward our interests, I need only advert to the orders recently published concerning leave of absence on *Medical certificate*, together with the penalties attended thereon. I might add a few other remarkable instances of the incalculable favors heaped upon us; such as the stoppage of travelling allowances, &c., &c., &c.

If what I have already written should induce your Correspondent to adopt for the future a more happy "derangement of epitaphs," (as Mrs. Malaprop has it) I shall feel that in scribbling these few lines my labor has not been lost. The Subaltern will perhaps pardon me for thus attempting to confute an objectionable phrase; in doing so I have been influenced by no unfriendly feelings towards him or the service to which he belongs; far from it,—but at the same time I beg to assure him that though the Civil Service have rarely given vent to their feelings in useless grumbling, that they are not the less sensible of the injuries they have received, or the less *grateful* for the *very extraordinary favors* bestowed upon them!

I am, your's obediently,

QUÆSTOR.

Ackberabad, March 15th.

The manly and sensible letter of our Correspondent Quæstor, will prove interesting to all readers whether Civil or Military. He has not enlarged upon the *favours* showered upon the Civil Service, as he might have done; and in this omission he has acted most judicious, proving his motive not to have been the marking a case, but correction of an error in expression. We might call the attention of our readers to other points, wherein the Government, makes itself an invidious distinction between the services, besides those noted by our correspondent: the Government order whereby Civilians' remittances are made at 5-8, whereas those of Military men are allowed at 4-8, the recent reduction of 5 per cent. in the allowance of every Civilian, high or low, in the Presidency, in addition to other reductions, excepting always in the pay of the two Members of Council; the necessity imposed on a Civilian flying for his life to the hills of giving up one-third of his allowances, whatever they may be, and that too, when the acting allowance of the person who does duty for him does not in any case amount to one half of the forfeited sum. All this is hard enough, and proves in plain terms that the Honorable Company give an extra clip even to the savings of their Civilians, and actually make money by their sickness. It would be of essential advantage to Government, were one universal liver complaint to descend like an Egyptian plague on their senior Civilians, so long as a sufficient number of rising young men, "available juniors," as they are termed, can be found to be compelled to dojustice at half price. Let us hear nothing of *favored* services; the hard-working and high-salaried Civilian is not paid for more than the work he does, and a very large number of the most efficient among our Civilians, are at this moment miserably underpaid, with relation to the labour which they are obliged to undergo. Does the Subaltern talk of the annoyances of parades and hard duty? Let him sit *one* day in the crowded kutchery in the hot winds. Does he grumble at his treasure party? Let him live *one* week with a Collector, settlement making in tents in April or May. Let us hear no more we repeat, of *favored* services, for India is a land wherein favour falls only on individuals, not services. The relations of the great man of the time are stuffed into situations "to which they have no claim but their wishes," and the manner in which it is done often insults a service while it favours only an obscure individual. Civilians, in anxious expectance of advancement, find themselves superseded by a military man in *their own profession*; and militarists who have worn out years in the hope "which maketh the heart sick," are outraged by the promotion of a young springland, who perhaps saw the light on the same day that saw them Captains. There is no favored service; it is absurd to speak of a favoured service; Government (Utilitarian as regards its own interests) is intent only on solving the problem whereby the greatest portion of labour may be extracted at the least cost of pay disbursed; a species of moral mathematics at which it has grown very expert, above all since it adopted the knot-cutting method of jumping to conclusions without working out the figure by established rules. The Act of Parliament, which ought to play the part of a political Euclid, is thrown aside in the calculation—nay even honest Cocker himself is disregarded by these eccentric arithmeticians. They take not up their time by attending to the simple applicant who vainly endeavours to impress on them that two and two *do* make four; plain addition and multiplication (except on their private score) are erased from their book of common rules: subtraction is their darling engine; and so successfully is it used; that a few conventional signs of their financial algebra (for they scorn to work in plain figures) soon reduce the claims of troublesome suitors to a *minus quantity* or, as it is more lucidly explained, "something less than nothing."

These are not the times in which to compare emoluments. Our Army groans under a broken covenant; our Civilians are mourning over curtailed allowances; and clipping should surely elicit some show of kindred sympathy from the services, instead of leading any members of the one to stigmatize any of the other as "*favoured.*" Of individuals, Military men are under the present reign most visited with substantial signs of approbation; and so much were Civilians at a discount at one time, that a certain exalted personage proposed turning them out, and governing the country by means of its defenders. Look only at the recent order: the Chief Secretaryship is discovered to be useless, and the office abolished, whereby a rich piece of promotion is lost to the Civil Service for ever. What would our friend the Subaltern say if they were to do away with the Commissary General!—*Observer, April* 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.

Patres Directi fitted out a Ship for Indi,
Omnes ruinderunt get a pension qui non potuerunt.

The object of Bombaphilos' letter was simply to attract the attention of enlightened men, to the state of the Bombay Civil Fund annuities. He meant I fancy nothing more than to shew, that the services at this presidency, the *first* in point of important situation, were more neglected than the services of the sister Presidencies; he intended not to draw any invidious distinctions between the Civil, Military, Naval or Medical Services; they have enlisted in different lines of life, and as long as faith is not broken they have respectively nothing to complain of.

But Anti Philos Bombo in a well turned letter, set off with a little poetry and a common place Latin quotation, says at once that in Bengal matters are worse, and offers his ipse dixit as proof. I defy him to shew what he has asserted, but even allowing he is right to what does it amount that others are as badly off as ourselves.

Now aunty Bombo, you are most unquestionably right in asserting that Bengal is a frontier station, and it is to be hoped that if the Russians, Persians and Egyptians should visit this land, that they will come via the Bengal Frontier. The Steamer I am afraid must run from this Presidency, and should there happen to be a long European war, Bombay would become the depot station, in the event of this country being threatened; but still you are right, Bengal is a Frontier station; and even Ice they say is to be had on its Frontiers.

You are undoubtedly right Anti Philos Bombo in stating that there are Military men in Civil situations, but it is contrary to Act of Parliament 53d Geo. III. and consequently is, unless an express Act is passed in each case, illegal; but because an injustice has been done to one service it would be unjustifiable to retaliate on the other. Military men would much complain at their promotion being stopped, and their off reckonings taken, by one who was only a soldier by name, and had done no other duty, than draw his military pay, and claim his rank.

It must have escaped your memory, O Anti Philos Bombo, when you stated, that the establishments of this Presidency were proportionable to the territory. You must have lost sight of the Government, members of Council, Secretaries, Commander in Chief, Staff Officers of all grades, both Civil and Military. You must have forgotten the Church, the Indian Navy, and above all, the Supreme Court, and that all these are maintained out of a territory of about one-third as large as Madras.

Now that we come to your figures, there is no disputing with you; there are however 160 Civilians and about 80 appointments, if the others are not supernumeraries, what are they?

Now dear aunty, for I must be familiar with you, you have been rather hasty, from not understanding the matter. Bombaphilos only alluded to the Civil Fund Annuities, which are private property, purchased at twice as much as they are worth; he had no wish to disturb any other *Civil* arrangements. Be not *alarmed* therefore, but, permit me, dear aunty, to call your attention to what I believe Lord Mansfield said, "that in giving your opinion say nothing about your reasons; for although your decision may not altogether be wrong, there may be folly in your reasons."

I am, &c.

SUPERNUMERARY BOMBO.

Poona, Oct.

NATIVE TROOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR.—I have had the pleasure to peruse "Si-

pahee's" letter in the Gazette of the 25th ultimo, on the subject of the Indian Army, and while I admire some of the sentiments he has so well expressed, there are points on which we differ, and I beg to offer a few observations on them, through the medium of your paper.

I am one who do not admit that the good-will which formerly subsisted between the Sepoys and their officers is diminished or estranged. It is no doubt less apparent than formerly from there being fewer opportunities or occasions for exercising it, but I believe, it only requires a return of the times in which it flourished, to shoot out again vigorous and beautiful as ever.

I knew something of Mahony and Burr and Corsellis, and of other honored names now embalmed in our recollection, and it was my good fortune to witness their zeal and devotion to the service. They gave their time, their talents, and often their money, to promote the comfort and respectability of their Corps, and why? Because the time had not then arrived for Commanding officers to be fettered in every act so as to deprive them of the luxury of doing good, after their own fashion. In their attempts to do good they probably sometimes went very awkwardly about it, and their acts in these refined and piping times might be termed absurd or foolish; but the Sepoys are close observers of human nature, and appreciating the good intention, put up without murmur or complaint with every hardship and privation, and endured the toils of war, as well as peace, with a pride and spirit scarcely credible by those who have not witnessed their exploits.

Up to the year 1820, or even later, our native army was much detached, at outposts, marched about, and large detachments or armies were annually in the field, rain or fair, sometimes in the tentless field, and until very lately, reliefs were frequent. Dangers and difficulties were then shared, little helps and kindnesses were mutually exchanged, necessities relieved, and men turned their thoughts more to the essentials of the profession. It was under such circumstances that our power arose and scattered the nations; and I doubt not that a recurrence of them would call forth in glory many a Burr, a Leighton, a Hartley, a Mahony, a Wilson, and many a "Sepoy General" as yet unknown to song, or story.

AN OFFICER,

Poona, 6th October, 1833.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Nautilus.....	End of Oct..	Red Sea.....	
Boyne.....	20th Nov....	London.....	Cape.
Elora.....	10th ditto...	PortGlasgow	
Bounty Hall....	Uncertain...	Uncertain...	

HIGH WATER TABLE,—12th OCTOBER, 1833.

	MORN.		APT.	
Saturday	11	08	11	32
Sunday	11	56	0	20
Monday	0	44	1	08
Tuesday	1	32	1	55
Wednesday	2	20	2	44
Thursday	3	08	3	32
Friday	3	56	4	20

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent. Remittable Loan	142	
First Five per cent. Loan.		
No. 1 *a* 320, 1st Class,	110	
321 *a* 1040, 2nd Class,	109	
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd Class,	108	
Second five per cent. Loan	108	112
Third five per cent. Loan	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight	105	
Bills on Madras 30 days sight	101	
Bills on London 6 months sight	1 | 9	
Spanish Dollars per 100	222	
Sovereigns each	11	12

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Jameson, 2nd. Assistant Mil. Audr. Genl, from Akulcote.
Capt. Laing, 26th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Cadet H. Prescott, Infantry, from London.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. Mo'ley, Artillery, to Ahmednuggur.
Lieut. Thomas Austen, 12th Madras N. I. to England.
Lieut. Col. E. Bellasis, Engineers, to Poonah.
Capt. A. T. Reid, 12th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.
Cornet W. Curtis, 1st Lt. Cavalry, to Sholapoor.
Capt. G. J. C. Paul, 3d Lt. Cavalry, to Poonah.
Capt. F. C. Darke, 4th Regt. N. I. to Basseen.
Lieut. and Adjutant, C. W. Wenn, Marine Batt., to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH,

On the 8th instant, the Lady of Thomas Crawford, Esq. of a son.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS,

October. 9th.—Ship Gilmore, H. H. Lindsay, Master, from London, 12th June 1833.
Passengers.—Capt. Lloyd, Queen's Royals, Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. Prescott, Cadet, and 1 servant.
—— 11th The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Amherst, Lieut. C. Wells, in charge, from Bushire, 17th Sept. Bassadore, 25th Sept., and Muscat 1st October 1833.
Passengers.—Mr Fallon, and 4 Natives.
—— Ship Cavendish Bentinck, Richard A. J. Roe, Master, from Calcutta. Left the Pilot 13th August.
Passengers.—Col. Pasmore, Capt. Shiel, Lieut. Todd, Lieut. Laughton, Doctor Griffith, Serjeant Crank, Mrs. Crank, and child, Serjt. Ryall, Jas. Cook, and W. Frisgrove, servants, and 3 Native do.

DEPARTURES,

None since our last.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOP OF WAR.—Ahmerst.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIGS.—Nautilus, and Euphrates.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Huddersfield, Boyne, Bounty Hall, London, Gilmore, and Elora.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Maria, Cyrene, Good Success, Shahool Hamud, Cavendish Bentinck, and Ann.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.
FRENCH.—Buffon.
AMERICAN.—Waverley.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1833.

The H. C. ship *Amherst*, from the Persian Gulf, arrived yesterday morning, bringing several files of European papers. None of these, however, as far as we can learn, are of a later date than those we have already received.

By the *Gilmore*, which arrived on Wednesday, we have received London papers up to the 13th. of June. In one of these the appointment of Sir Edward Ryan to the Chief Justiceship of Bengal is mentioned. It is not stated, however, who is to succeed him as a puisne judge.

The most important news which the papers afford relates to the Company's Charter, the negotiations regarding which have finally terminated, and have been laid before a Court of East India proprietors. The proceedings of that body, together with a copy of the correspondence between Mr. Grant and the Court of Directors will be found below. No very material alterations appear to have been made in the general outline of the plan, at first proposed by the former, except increasing the amount of the guarantee fund, which is to be retained at home out of the commercial assets for the purpose of liquidating the Company's stock, from the sum of £ 1,200,000, to two millions sterling; and limiting the period which the Company are to exercise control over this country to 20 years.

The domestic and continental news by the *Gilmore* is comparatively of little importance. The House of Commons since the period of the last accounts, had been engaged in discussions on the subject of Irish Tithes; and on Mr. Stanley's plan for slave emancipation, which has been so far altered that 20 millions sterling are now proposed, instead of 15 millions, as the amount of compensation to be given to the slave holders. The papers, however, are principally engaged in discussions on the anticipated proceedings of the House of Lords with respect to the Irish Church Reform Bill. That body, there appears to be no doubt, will defeat ministers when the bill is introduced; and another crisis similar to that upon the Reform bill is considered inevitable.

Since the above notice of the arrival of the *Amherst* was written, we have been favored with two letters received by that vessel from Persia, by which it appears that English news up to the 20th. of June, had been received there. One of these is from a gentleman at Bushire, and alludes in the following hasty manner to Mr. Grant's speech upon the introduction of the East India Bill.

"The substance of the India Bill was submitted to the House of Commons on the 13th of June by Mr. Grant.

"The Hon'ble Company is to govern India for 20 years dropping mercantile concerns *in toto*.

"A fourth Presidency is to be made out o the western provinces of Bengal."

"Members of Council to be reduced (I suppose in Madras and Bombay) and four more are to be added to Bengal."

"Two more Bishops are proposed!—viz. the archdeacons of Madras and Calcutta."

"A commission composed of qualified persons from England and India, is to frame a code of laws for the general government of Europeans and natives without distinction."

"The present forms of law at the Presidencies to be done away entirely, and all natives to be eligible to office."

"The papers talk of the recall of Sir Colin Halkett and Sir E. Barnes."

"Ireland was quiet, and Don Pedro's affairs looking better."

From this extract there can be no doubt that Mr. Grant's speech had been received in Persia, and we must leave our readers to form their own conclusions as to the hasty and imperfect sketch it affords.

The next letter is dated from Tehran, and communicates the important fact that the Russian troops had at last evacuated Constantinople. The following is an extract.

"We have papers from Paris to the 24th. of June. The East India Bill was in progress; but was not materially different from the original proposals of Government to the Court. The affairs of Holland appear to be settled, though the definitive treaty has not yet been concluded; and Portugal is as nearly as possible in statu quo. The whole Russian forces, naval and military, have retired from Constantinople. The Emperor has made the Sultan a present of the expenses of the expedition, and the latter has conferred medals of silver and gold to the number of nearly 20,000, on the soldiers, officers and sailors of the expedition. Thank God they are gone! The combined English and French fleets were at Tenedos; but previous to their junction the Russians had prepared to move. There may still, however, be some difficulties to be got over between England, France, and Austria, on the one hand, and Russia on the other; and the affairs of Turkey seem likely to give rise to knotty discussions."

"The Prince Royal of Persia has set out on his return to Khorassan; but I am sorry to say his health is in such a state as to cause very serious apprehensions. Should he die, we may have some trouble here before we again see so fair a chance of an undisputed succession as there would be were Abbas Meerza to survive his father. His R. H. is about to send, by desire of his father, a chargé d'affaires to England with propositions which will show that we have not lost so much ground here as was imagined.

We insert in to-day's paper a reply from this Government to the application lately made by the steam committee here for the *Hugh Lindsay*, from which it will be seen that they willingly accede to the recommendation of Lord William Bentinck that that vessel should be placed at the disposal of the committee. An answer will also be found, in a preceding column, to the Calcutta committee's letter of the 6th. ult. in which it is proposed to run the above vessel between this place and Suez until the funds at the disposal of the two Committees are exhausted. The Bombay Committee, we need hardly say, thoroughly disapprove of the Calcutta plan; but nevertheless, have offered, for the purpose of securing the unanimity and co-operation so essential to the success of their efforts, to enter into it as far as possible, provided the Bengal steam funds are placed at their disposal, so as to admit of their going on with their own plan, in the event of the Court of Directors refusing to sanction the bonus proposed by the Governor General.

This offer of the Bombay committee, based, as it is, upon the impracticability of proceeding with the Bengal scheme to the extent proposed, appears to be so reasonable, that we can scarcely believe it will meet with any objection from the body of the subscribers in Calcutta. As far as the steam committee there is concerned, it is not so easy to form an idea of the manner in which it will be received. But be the opinions of that body regarding it, what they may, we must observe that it is indispensably necessary they should cease to interfere in the management of steam communication on this side of India, unless they wish to retard its progress, for it is utterly impossible for two committees situated at such a distance from each other as the Calcutta and Bombay committees are, and possessing such very unequal opportunities of judging of the employment of the means best calculated to facilitate intercourse between this place and Suez, long to continue acting in concert. In the very plan which the former have lately proposed to act upon, the disadvantages of their distance from the scene of operations may be clearly seen. For in the first place, a vessel, regarding the capabilities of which they could form but a very imperfect idea, is fixed on to accomplish what she is perfectly unable to do; and in the next place, without any knowledge of the harbours in the Red Sea, or of the possibility and probable expense of procuring hulks, a strong recommendation is sent here to despatch vessels of that kind immediately to the situations determined on as coal depots. On this subject, however, it is unnecessary to dwell further, as the absurdity of any set of individuals in Calcutta, however able, attempting to lay down plans for Bombay, in preference to those which may be formed here, upon the best information which it is possible to procure, is sufficiently obvious, and we have no doubt will be seen at the approaching meeting in that place.

Since copying the above extract of a letter from Bushire, regarding the Company's Charter, and just as our paper was going to press, we were favored with a file of *Galignani's Messengers* up to the 21st. of June, containing, among other things, Mr. Grant's speech on the 13th. of that month. It is of course impossible for us to insert it now; but we shall publish it in the course of the day, and in the mean time will merely observe, that the particulars above stated are substantially correct.

CALCUTTA.

RESPECT TO H. M.'S SHIP.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR,—You have, ignorantly enough, expressed some surprise at the recent order by Admiral Sir John Gore, obliging Merchantmen to lower their royals or top gallant sails when passing any of H. M. Ships. I, for one, shall be glad to see it strictly enforced, and I trust too that it will shortly be followed by others calculated to inculcate due respect to H. M.'s Ships, their Commanders, Officers and Crews: The Chinese, from whom we might now and then take a lesson, manage these things far better than we do, as you will see by the following translation of a recent proclama ion by *Goo-war*, the Chinese "Admiral of Blue Seas" as he calls himself; a gentleman not a little proud of the feather and buttons with which his cap is decorated, to judge from his style. The allusions to Chinese nautical operations too, may not be without interest.

Your's, &c.,

MARCH OF INTELLECT.

A SEA EDICT.

Tremble! Tremble! Insolent Ones!

I, *Goo-war*, Admiral of the Blue Seas in the eastern division of the Empire, Commander of a Fiery Dragon war craft (of the first class) and commanding all dragon boats and vessels in the Blue eastern Seas, make known an edict.

Tremble! insolent ones.

Whereas trading junks of many sizes *are paid by us*,* His Majesty the Emperor's war vessels, to sail about the seas pleasantly and make gain when they can for rice, and dirt-trading merchants; and allowed, after paying Port dues, Grand Chops, Small Chops, Invisible-Star-light-duties and Pilot instruction fees; to take home their gains to their small, crying children, and warm their bellies with spiced food like *Samsoo* in rainy-weather-watch time. And whereas many of these trading junks go blowing about with their sails past His Majesty the Emperor's dragon boats, (like swans on an inland lake past a sleeping alligator) without showing them any respect,

NOW IT IS PROPER—That these puffed up creatures, *paid by us*,† should learn modesty and respectful behaviour to their masters in all things; seeing that if war-dragon boats did not exist, there could be no use for merchantmen, nor indeed any means of finding the many-times ten-thousand *taels* which they cost us; and that moreover many of those merchant Captains are infected with the pernicious liver-rotting doctrines of ben-tang,‡ which twist men's notions, like rattan cables in stormy weather, from the right way of respectful obedience. And seeing too, that these sea-going, sharkfaced, thrice beggarly shrimps as I said, cannot enjoy the permission which we give them, of getting rice for lousy children and scurvey scolding wives without forgetting the proper reverence due to those who support them.

HONOUR THOSE WHO IN ANY WAY HELP TO GIVE YOU BREAD.

Sentence from Confucius.

Now I, *Goo-war*, much urged to vindicate the dignity of the dragon-boats, and full of compassion for these poor puffed up trading boat's people; yet desirous of having due respect paid from those who receive to those who pay: have looked over the books of Sea-laws till my eyes are sore; and publish here, an

EDICT.

1. Every trade boat's captain shall perform ko-tow to every dragon boat's little boat's small officers.

2. Every trading junk when they see, or think they see, then sun shining upon the sails of a war dragon boat, shall dispose their crew, espectfully in feast day dresses, with clean boots and fresh twisted tails to make chin chin *(salutation.)*

3. And, if the war boat comes nearer, chin-chin shall be made by the trading junk's crew, and ko-tow by her sails; all ropes being run in a flowery confusion.

If, after this Edict, which is special, a trading boat shall not perform chin-chin and ko-tow with proper reverence, then all War Dragon-boats are to shoot at them angrily with a hand-gun first, and afterwards with iron devil-guns loaded intensely with body-cutting and head-splitting shot; so as to cut down if possible, their masts, sails, and insolent Captains. If these are taken prisoners they shall be tied with cords like a split mast till their pride bursts out at their eyes § Tremble! Tremble! Hasten! Hasten! a Sea Edict.—*Beng. Hurkaru, Sept.* 21.

DELHI.

CAPTAIN JOHNSTONE'S FIRST LOVE.

To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette.

"*On revient tonjours a ses premiers amours*," says Captain Johnstone, once of the Enterprize, and now of the Calcutta Steam Committee, in the Hurkaru of the 6th instant. When a wooer gets the moiety of his beloved's small fortune in her *youth*, and walks off with it to prosecute other amours, his disinterested passion very naturally revives when, in mature age, she gets £20,000 per annum settled on her for five years. The Wilsons and Waghorns might sigh like furnaces and worship the charms of MISS STEAM, for her dear sake and her's alone, while she was poor, but now we ought to turn these interloping lovers to the right about, for Captain Johnstone's *tendre* has returned, in excellent French, and why should not the deserted Lady's too? Throw Captain Wilson and the Joint-Stock of the Ducks overboard at once, start the Enterprizing lover anew from *Cochin* instead of Bombay where his rival resides, and if he waste time to no purpose and fail again, why we have now a good large fund in Calcutta to soothe his disappointment with, if the current of true love as wont, should not run smooth. Done "*on revient a ses premiers amours.*

The romantic lover displays much nautical learning about the navigation of seas in which perhaps he never sailed. If I understand him rightly, he is of opinion that the impelling powers being proportionate, a vessel of 250 has more momentum against a head sea than one of 300 tons. He seems to comprehend this part of his discourse, however, and I may have mistaken his meaning, but otherwise what he says must be a secret drawn from his own element, the vasty deep. Now this gallant lover is probably as good and excellent a fellow in his wah as ever cracked biscuit, and I do not mucy blame him for enjoying in his good fortune *pur amours*, but what shall we think or say of the Guardians of MISS STEAM, who allow such a faithless Rake to play fast and loose with their interesting ward? The Captain's letter is, I shrewdly suspect, the prelude to some new proposal of his colleagues of the Committee, to exclude Bombay and the originators of the present plan, in the main parts of which all disinterested persons now concur, from participating in the benefits of the Government grant. Union is still as necessary as ever, and they are enemies to the cause who try to disunite its supporters.

PHILOFUMUS.

[*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 21.]

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held yesterday, for the purpose of submitting to the court further correspondence which had taken place since the last meeting, between his Majesty's ministers and the Court of Directors, relative to the renewal of the company's charter.

By the direction of the Chairman (C. Majoribanks, Esq.) the papers, the most important extracts from which we subjoin, were read by the clerk.

LETTER FROM THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES GRANT TO THE CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

"India Board, May 27.

"Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d of this month, transmitting the resolution which was passed by the ballot on that day at a General Court of Proprietors, in reference to the pending discussion on the charter of the East India Company.

"Having laid that resolution before Lord G[illegible]

* I have carefully examined the original here, and find that the translation is quite correct. As there are many Chinese customs, of which we are quite ignorant, this may perhaps be one of them—That the merchantmen are paid by the men-of-war to go about the seas—as decoys for pirates probably?

† So in original.

‡ The sect of ben or ban-tham, a sort of Chinese radicals, whose doctrines have recently made some stir in the Empire. The chief tenent held by the wretches is, "that the government and its officers ought to be *wholly* for the good of the people who pay it!" It is clear that such absurdities could only be published amongst the half barbarous Chinese.

§ A Chinese punishment which I trust [illegible] ed by our next Admiral to punish conutm[illegible] of merchantmen.

and the other members of the administration, it is now my duty to convey to you the sentiments of his Majesty's government on the subject. * *

"It is the anxious wish of his Majesty's ministers to accommodate themselves, as far as is practicable, to the views and feelings of the company. In this disposition they have carefully considered the resolution of the 3d of this month; and although not able implicitly to adopt all the suggestions contained in it, yet to some of them, and those the most important, they are ready to accede. They do so with the more pleasure, as they are glad to mark their sense of the temper and candour which have been evinced by the Court of Directors in their correspondence on the subject, and by the Court of Proprietors in the issue of the ballot.

* * * * * *

"With respect to the amount of the guarantee fund, the Court of Directors, in their letter of the 18th of March, 1833, recommended 2,000,000*l.* The resolution seems to contemplate a larger sum.

"His Majesty's ministers, however, on the whole, prefer the former scale, and accordingly propose to fix it at two millions.

"With regard to the application of the guarantee fund as a security for the dividend, as well as the capital of the East India Stock, his Majesty's ministers are disposed to agree to the principle of the proposition. They do not, indeed, enter into the apprehensions which have led to that suggestion, believing the occurrence of the contemplated emergency to be very improbable; but, in order to meet the views of the proprietors, they propose that the dividend should by law, have a preference to all other territorial payments in this country.

"In the event, therefore, of such an emergency as the resolution contemplates, the necessity of raising money in this country to supply a temporary deficiency of remittance will consist in the want of funds, not for the specific purpose of the dividend, but for other payments, in aid of which the guarantee fund would not properly be applicable.

"But if the extreme case of such an emergency should occur, advantage may be taken of the guarantee fund without a recourse to an absolute sale of stock.

"In such case, let the home government be empowered to take means, either by the issue of bonds, by giving bills in the nature of Exchequer-bills, or by pledge, or deposit of stock—in short, by some mode of engaging the credit of the fund, to borrow from time to time as often and as much as may be necessary to provide for the payment of each half-year's dividend; instructions being at the same time issued to the Indian government to remit sufficient to discharge the sum which may be so raised, with its accruing interest.

"With respect to the various points included in the second suggestion, his Majesty's ministers agree,

"First, 'That the company shall continue to administer the government of India for a defined period.

"My opinion as to the expediency of such a limitation I have before stated to you. It is indeed still my belief, that the best security for the duration of the proposed arrangements will be found in the sanction which, as his Majesty's ministers are persuaded, experience will give to the practical benefits of its operation. But, having communicated my impressions on this point, I have no indisposition to yield to those of the company; and his Majesty's ministers are prepared to recommend that the term of government should be fixed for 20 years.

"I do not know if the words 'exercising the same powers as the company now posses under their charter, are here introduced with any specific reference. To the general propositions which they express his Majesty's ministers have, through me, repeatedly declared their adherence; and they are not aware that it is, in the slightest degree, impaired by any modification they contemplate in the existing system. Whatever changes parliament may in its wisdom see fit to adopt, will, I doubt not, be made without detriment to the substantial authority of the company.

"It is possible that the words in question have been inserted in consequence of the hint thrown out in the memorandum, that the Board should have a veto on the recall of governors and military commanders in India. In order to obviate misconstruction, I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you that it is not the intention of his Majesty's ministers to insist on the suggestion just mentioned. His Majesty's Ministers agree.

"Secondly, 'That if at the expiration of the term, or at any subsequent period, the company are deprived of the political government, the proprietors shall have the option (at three years' notice) of being paid off at the rate of 100*l.* for every 51. 5s. of annuity.' His Majesty's ministers agree.

"Thirdly, 'That the proprietors, whenever paid off, shall be entitled, if they see fit, with their capital, or any portion of it, to resume their undoubted right to trade, which it is now proposed should be in abeyance.'

"I now arrive at the third of the suggestions contained in the resolution. That part of it, viz. if I rightly apprehend its purport, is simply a provision for the maintenance of the principle of the existing law, there can be no objection, it being clearly understood that in future no expence of any kind, except only the details of the home establishment expenditure, as explained in my letter of the 14th of March, 1833, shall be incurred without the previous sanction of the board.

"The second part of this suggestion is couched in the following words:—'That sufficient powers be reserved to the company to check, by a system of publicity to both houses of parliament, or by some other means, any acts of the board which may appear to the court unconstitutional, to militate against the principles of good government, to interfere with substantial justice to our allies, or to invalidate or impair the security for the dividend.'

"I beg to assure you that his Majesty's ministers have taken this suggestion into their consideration with a sincere desire to discover some safe and unexceptionable mode of satisfying apprehensions of which they confess themselves, at the same time, unable to perceive the justice. I must fairly state that hitherto no plan has either occurred to themselves, or been suggested by the court, which does not seem liable, on public grounds, to grave objection. If any practicable expedient can be devised for the purpose, they will be prepared to entertain it. But I must say that they have too carefully considered the subject to have much expectation of such a result.

"To the proposition contained in the fourth suggestion—'That a sufficient power be retained over the commercial assets to enable the Court of Directors to propose to the company, and ultimately to the board, for their confirmation, a plan for making suitable provision for outstanding commercial obligations, and for such of the commercial officers and servants of the company as may be affected by the proposed arrangement:' his Majesty's ministers, although not aware of any peculiar occasion for its adoption, see no reason to object; reserving always (which, of course, is understood) the full power of the board to act in the matter as their duty and responsibility may, in their judgement, require."

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN TO THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES GRANT.

"East India House, May 29.

"Sir,—We have had the honour to receive, and to lay before the Court of Directors of the East India Company, your letter, dated the 27th instant, communicating the sentiments of his Majesty's ministers upon the points embraced in the resolution regarding the company's charter, which was passed by the general court of proprietors on the 3d of this month.

* * * * *

"There now remain two points upon which the view taken by the general court differs from that of ministers; the amount of the guarantee fund, and the expediency of authorizing publicity being given, in certain cases, to the proceedings of the board and the court.

"We must candidly state to you, that both of these points were deemed by the general court to be of vital consequence, and that the concurrence in the basis of the scheme which is implied in their late resolution appeared to be mainly dependent on the guarantee fund being extended as far as that resolution contemplates, and on such a measure of publicity being sanctioned, as is necessary to ensure good government.

"We are, of course, aware that the late Court of Directors proposed that the sum to be set apart as a guarantee fund should be increased from 1,200,000*l.* to about 2,000,000*l.*, the amount at which his Majesty's ministers have consented that it should be fixed; but when that proposal was made, nothing definite had been arranged regarding the term of the annuity, and the view taken by the proprietors is, that at the expiration of the term (since limited to 40 years) the guarantee fund, with its accumulation, should be equal to the capital then to be discharged.

"By adopting this suggestion, the sum to be set apart, instead of 2,000,000*l.*, would not fall far short 3,000,000*l.*; but the financial difference to India, between applying 1,000,000*l.* in the liquidation of territorial debt, and investing it in England, would be comparatively trifling. In the one case, indeed, there would be an immediate reduction of charge in India to the extent of the saving of interest from the discharge of debt; whilst, in the other case, the interest on the sum invested would accumulate at home: but the accumulation would be expressly for the purpose of enabling India to pay off a debt; and you will no doubt concur with us in thinking, that it consists with sound financial policy that India, being required at a fixed period to discharge an obligation, should provide for it, so as to obviate 'the necessity of any particular effort for that purpose,' as was observed in our letter dated the 14th of March last.

"We submit, then, that the principle which the proprietors have recognised is just and expedient, both as affording to them a security that there will be the means to redeem their capital at the time appointed, and as assuring to India the possession of those means without having recourse to fresh loans. The same principle might perhaps be maintained, consistently with the limitation of the funds to 2,000,000*l.*, by determining that the annuity should be irredeemable (unless at the option of the proprietors in the contingency separately provided for) until the guarantee fund shall have accumulated to 12,000,000*l.*; but this arrangement would not be so satisfactory to the proprietors as an extension of the fund; and the court must earnestly press upon his Majesty's ministers their decided opinion that the company are, upon every principle of justice, entitled to retain out of the commercial assets the very moderate sum of 3,000,000*l.*

"The manner in which it is proposed to meet the views of the company with respect to a security for the regular payment of the dividend is satisfactory to the court, provided that it form a part of the enactment that the guarantee fund shall in no case be used for, or considered applicable to, any other object than to secure to the proprietors their capital stock and their dividends.

"The suggestion of the general court, that publicity should, in certain cases be given to the proceedings of the board and the Court of Directors, arose from a feeling, that in the important duty of administering the government of India, those authorities should constantly act under the strongest sense of responsibility to the legislature. The mode in which the general court have sought the attainment of this desirable object is not, we think, correctly understood by his Majesty's ministers.

"We admit that the terms in which this part of the general court's resolution is couched may appear to imply a desire that parliament should constitute either itself or some separate tribunal as a court of appeal, to which the directors might resort upon occasions of differences with the board; but we have no hesitation in declaring that, in our judgment, such a measure was not within the contemplation of the general court.

"Although the Court of Directors did propose that there should be some appeal upon the merits of a very peculiar kind, yet they cannot but perceive, that any appeal, resorted to generally, would produce delay and expence, which it was one object of the general court to avoid; and we are persuaded that the many evils which experience has shown to result from the difficulty of giving prompt effect to the final orders of the board might be fully obviated by a simple enactment, requiring that whenever the court thall pass a resolution of protest against orders or instructions given by the board, after remonstrance on the part of the court, such resolution of protest shall be laid before both houses of parliament.

"Seeing, then, that the object is not the creation of a court of appeal, but only the communication of a fact to parliament, and which, as it will be made after the orders are despatched, will not have the prejudicial effect in India which, when collision between the home authorities now takes place, must result from that fact becoming known to the local governments, simultaneously with, if not before, the orders, we cannot but hope that his Majesty's ministers will concur in a proposal which is calculated, in the opinion of the court, to secure the independence of the company under the new system, to check unnecessary controversy, and to accelerate the progress of the public business."

LETTER FROM THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES GRANT TO THE CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

"India Board, *June* 4, 1833.

"Gentlemen,—I have had the honour to receive the letter dated the 29th of May, and marked 'secret,' in which you state the sentiments of the Court of Directors in reply to that which I transmitted to you on the 27th of May.

"While I acknowledge the spirit of courtesy which has induced the Court of Directors to address me in a confidential manner, I cannot but express my regret that my communications have not proved altogether so satisfactory to them as I could have wished, and, indeed, as I ventured to anticipate.

"Impressed with the importance of settling the East India question, and anxious at the same time to testify a just deference for the Court of Proprietors, by yielding to their suggestions whenever such concession was not incompatible with the principle of the government plan, his Majesty's ministers willingly acceded to nearly every modification contemplated by the resolution of the 3d of May.

"It seems, however, to be impressed on the minds of the Court of Directors that the plan, even thus modified, fails in affording to the company that full security for their future welfare and efficiency which, both in their proprietary character and as the intended organ of Indian administration, they are entitled to require; and, with a view to the providing of such security, the court conceive that, in two respects, further concession should be granted. The one of these two points relates to the guarantee fund, and the other to the communication proposed to be made, in certain cases, of matters which shall have divided the court and the board, to both houses of parliament,

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"In respect of the first of the two subjects alluded to—namely, that of the guarantee fund, you appear desirous of maintaining the following principle:—That the sum to be set aside shall be sufficient, with its accumulations, to redeem the annuity of 630,000*l.* at the expiration of the period during which it is to remain irredeemable; and you suggest that, in the event of ministers not consenting to such an increase of the guarantee fund as shall, on reasonable calculation, ensure an amount of 12,000,000*l.* at the end of 40 years, then the period of redemption shall be prolonged, until the fund limited to 2,000,000*l.*, shall, by dint of accumulation, attain to that amount.

"I hope on this point to satisfy you that no provision of the nature alluded to is requisite.

"I will not now enter into the question how far it may be proper or expedient to provide a fund in order to meet the payment of the capital at the period prescribed. The convenience of such a provision, to a certain extent, I have admitted in my letter to which you refer, of the 14th of March. Its effects must be, as I have there stated, to spare *pro tanto* the necessity of a particular effort to raise the sum required for the redemption of the annuity. But, though admitting the principle thus far, I do not think it of unlimited application, nor can I concur in carrying it to the extent now proposed. On the contrary, his Majesty's ministers entertain a confident persuasion, that an accumulated fund of 8,000,000*l.*, or even of 6,000,000*l.*, would be amply sufficient to obviate any financial difficulty in effecting any arrangement that may be suggested by the condition of paying the full amount of 12,000,000*l.*

"With respect to the extention of the period for redeeming the annuity, it cannot have escaped the observation of the court, that whenever parliament shall avail itself of the option of redemption, that redemption must be effected at the rate of 100*l.* for every 51. 5s., as expressly provided for in the paper of hints. Should it be resolved, therefore, by the government and parliament of the time to redeem the annuity of 630,000*l.* before the guarantee fund shall have swelled the amount of 12,000,000*l.*, they can carry this resolution into effect only by raising the additional sum necessary for that purpose and thus placing the proprietors precisely in as good a condition as that in which they would have stood, if the fund itself, with its accumulations, had attained the required amount.

"On the other hand, should the government and the parliament not see fit to exercise their optional power of redeeming the annuity before the guarantee fund shall have risen to 12,000,000*l.*, the consequence *ipso facto* must be, that the proprietors will continue in the receipt of the annuity of 630,000*l.* until the time arrives at which the accumulated fund shall reach the proper amount.

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"I now proceed to the second of the two points on which the court are solicitous for further concession. I allude to the proposition that, in any case in which orders despatched to India by the overruling authority of the board shall have been protested against by the directors, it shall be competent to the directors, after the transmission of such orders, to lay their resolution of protest before both houses of parliament. This proposition has engaged the renewed attention of his Majesty's ministers; and, notwithstanding the explanations of the court, the ministers cannot precisely comprehend the grounds on which the proposition is so strongly pressed. If the court mean only that they ought to have the power of inviting the attention of parliament to any matter of public policy which has placed them in collision with the board, and which is, in their opinion, of a nature to call for such a proceeding, it is plain that this power already belongs to the court, in the constitutional privilege which, in common with all the other subjects of the realm, they undoubtedly enjoy, of approaching either house of parliament by petition. Of this privilege, and of all that right of appeal which it necessarily involves to the judgment of the legislature and to the arbitration of public opinion, and of the means with which they are thus provided of checking any illegal or unconstitutional proceedings on the part of the other branch of the home government, they are already in secure possession. No new recognition of the existence of such a power can be necessary; and probably the exercise of it would be rather embarrassed than assisted by any attempt to prescribe the mode, or to define the occasions, of putting it in action. But if any power materially different from this be contemplated, his Majesty's ministers must declare themselves unable to accede to the suggestion. It might indeed, be enough for them to observe, that the proposition is too indistinct to be accepted in its present form; but they object to it on independent grounds. They are satisfied that, for all practical purposes, the court are already invested with sufficient powers, and they cannot but object to the introduction into the system of the home government of any principle of which they cannot admit the necessity, and which whatever be the precise shape that it may assume, cannot fail to operate, as they apprehend, very prejudicially to the purposes of good government.

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"In now coming to a close, I feel it my duty, on the part of his Majesty's ministers, to request that the present communication may be considered as final.

"It will not I am persuaded, be ascribed to any want of respect, or to a wish for premature or precipitate judgement, if I further feel it my duty on the part also of his Majesty's ministers, to ask that on the essential principles which form the basis of the government plan as it here stands, the company will be pleased to pronounce an opinion unconditionally and conclusively."

AT A SECRET COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COURT, HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH JUNE, 1833,

The chairman submitted the following motion, viz:—

"That this court continuing of opinion that the mode in which it is suggested, in the general court's resolution of the 3d ultimo, that the guarantee fund should be extended, is consistent with sound principles and with justice to the reasonable expectations of the proprietors, and continuing also to think that some rules of publicity would be necessary under the new system, to preserve the independence of the company, and to secure the good government of India, regret that they are compelled by a sense of duty, to decline to recommend to the proprietors to depart from their resolution in either of these respects."

And the question thereon being put, it passed in the negative.

It was then moved, and on the question,

"Resolved, That the following minute and resolution be submitted for the adoption of the court, viz.:—

"The court proceeding to take into consideration the letter from the Right Hon. Charles Grant, dated the 4th inst., and observing that the several suggestions contained in the general court's resolutions of the 3d ult. have been adoted by his Majesty's ministers, with the exception of the amount of the guarantee fund which, however, ministers have agreed shall be extended to 2,000,000*l.*; and with the exception also of what relates to the giving publicity, in certain cases, to the proceedings of the board and the court,

"Resolved, That although the court must be permitted still to think that the mode in which it has been suggested by the general court in their resolution of the 3d ult. that the guarantee fund should be extended, is only consistent with what is justly due to the reasonable expectations of the proprietors, yet perceiving, as the court do, with saticfaction, an admission by Mr. Grant of the principle contended for by the company, to the extent that 'if paid off before the period at which the guarantee fund shall have become 12,000,000*l.* they will have the same advantage as if the fund provided had been larger; if not paid off before that period, they will have the same advantage as if the term of redemption were extended; and considering also, that by the modifications which ministers have allowed, the company will obtain a material addition to the amount first proposed, and the fund will be available to secure the dividend as well as the capital stock; this court are prepared to recommend, that if it should be the pleasure of parliament to limit the sum to be set apart to 2,000,000*l.*, the proprietors should defer thereto.

"That this court adhere to the opinion which they have repeatedly expressed, that some measure of publicity, to be exercised as a rule, not as a privilege, will be necessary to preserve to the company, under the altered circumstances in which the plan of government will place them, that degree of independence which is required to enable them efficiently to perform their part in the government of India; and the court entertain a confident expectation that parliament, taking the same view of the subject, will make suitable provision accordingly.

"That as, notwithstanding this exception supposing the proprietors to concur in the recommendation respecting the amount of the guarantee fund, the company's acquiescence in 'the essential principles which form the basis of the government plan,' as modified in consequence of the general court's late resolution, will have been expressed so as to allow of its being brought before parliament, it will be unnecessay to adopt any further proceedings at present, as the question of placing the company's paramount commercial right under their charter in abeyance cannot be conclusively decided by the proprietors until they have before them the bill by which parliament may propose to give effect to the plan, the basis only of which has yet been agreed upon."

The preceding minute and resolution of a secret committee of the whole court were, on the same day, approved of at a secret Court of Directors, and a copy thereof was transmitted to Mr. Charles Grant.

The last document read was a dissent of the chairman and deputy chairman, agreed to yesterday morning, from two points laid down in Mr. Grant's letter. The first point on which the committee expressed its dissent related to the guarantee fund, which they urged ought to be 3,000,000*l.* instead of 2,000,000*l.* The other point related to the publicity which the court claimed, in certain cases, as necessary for the good government of India, by checking any arbitrary proceedings on the part of the Board of Control

Mr. R. Jackson then proceeded to address the court. The question, he observed, had become exceedingly narrowed by the proceedings that had taken place, and, in truth, now presented only two points for consideration. He congratulated the Court of Proprietors upon the concession of ministers, by which the guarantee fund was made responsible for the dividends as well as for the capital of the company, and by which the natives of India were for twenty years secured in the enjoyment of that government, which, compared with their former condition, had made them the happiest of mankind. It was also matter of congratulation, that his Majesty's government had consented to leave at the disposal of the company a certain portion of their commercial assets for the sacred purpose of pensioning the able servants whom circumstances rendered it necessary they should discharge. Referring to Mr. Grant's letter of the 27th of May, the hon. proprietor pointed out how great a concession the right hon. gentleman had made in agreeing that the dividend should by law have a preference to all other territorial payments in this country. Another important concession was the giving up of the claim of a veto on the recall of governors and military commanders in India. (Hear.) The Court of Directors had done perfectly right in resisting that claim, for they, of course, knew every minute particular respecting the fitness or unfitness, the good or bad conduct of governors and military commanders in India, whilst the Board of Control, which claimed the veto, could have but imperfect knowledge in that respect. It had been wise, therefore, in his Majesty's government to give up the claim. With respect to the system of publicity which the court required, for, as his Majesty's government were had asked, to join any practicable expedient for the purpose of obtaining it, he hoped that one would be ready to entertain which would avoid the objections suggested in the court. In his concluding sentence Mr. Grant had used the important words—"By the legislature the various parts of the measure will be fully canvassed and finally arranged." Now, there could be no doubt that in the course of the discussions in parliament, details of unspeakable importance would demand their attention, and therefore, in the resolution he should have the honour of

moving, he claimed, on behalf of the company, a communication of the earliest printing copy of the bill, and the earliest intimation of and changes in the details of the plan. There were some details which had not yet even been alluded to, but which they had a great interest in. For instance, by what name was the company to be known? Not by the name of "The United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies," when, in point of fact, they would cease to trade altogether. (Hear.) Perhaps they might be called "Joint Company for the due government of the British territories in India." What they had more particularly to consider now, however, were the two points of the amount of the guarantee fund and of the system of publicity. With respect to the first point, although it was true, as the right hon. the President of the Board of Control had said, that the directors had, in the first instance, suggested that 2,000,0 0*l.* would be sufficient as a guarantee fund, it must be recollected that circumstances had somewhat changed since that suggestion was made. As the chairman and deputy chairman in their letter of the 29th of May observed, nothing definite had then been arranged with regard to the term of the annuity, and the view now taken by the proprietors was, that at the expiration of the term (since limited to 40 years) the guarantee fund, with its accumulations, should be equal to the capital then to be discharged. (Hear.) Of course nothing less than 3,000,000*l.* could effect this object. The chairman, in the same letter afterwards said—The same principle might, perhaps, be maintained consistent with a limitation of the fund to 2,000,000.. by determining that the annuity should be irredeemable (unless at the option of the proprietors in the contingency separated provided for) until the guarantee fund shall have accumulated to 12,000,000. He could not quite agree in thinking the 2,000,000. granted upon this principle as good as the 3,000,000 proposed on the original principle, for, in case of a war stopping the remittance of the dividends, 3,000,000*l.* would pay those dividends for a much longer period than 2,000,000*l.* His Majesty's government, however having, in Mr. Grant's subsequent letter of the 4th of June, agreed either to let the annuity be irredeemble till the 2.000,000*l.* accumulated to 12,000,000., or till the country made up the 12,0 0,000*l.*, much of the difficulty in the way of accepting 2,000,000l. instead of 3,000,000l. as a guarrantee fund, was removed. The next point in order to be considered was the dissent of the two chairs, as far as regarded the system of publicity. (Hear,) To show the necessity of it, it was only necessary to name one or two cases that had already transpired: the first was that of Mr. Ricketts, one in which the Board of Control said there was no demand on the company either in law, justice, or equity; yet because the party had friends who went round and knocked up members for the purpose of supporting such an injustice a bill to make the company who would not follow the plan liable, was brought in and carried. What also did they think of the Nozeed affair? (Laughter.) He need only say upon it that the second reading of the bill in that case, being brought on for Wednesday, the Lord Chancellor, who saw the total injustice of the whole affair, requested that it should be postponed only till the Friday, but what was the answer which he received? Why this—"No; we cannot do that; our friends are down to-night," and in that way was the bill carried through the House of Lords. But he did not despair; a ray of hope broke in upon him; for the last bill that was brought in of such a kind was through the instrumentality of Mr. Charles Grant, and that young man, Mr. Macaulay, who would yet be one of his country's highest honours, thrown out. They at once took the bill by the horns, and had a majority on their side. Government saw a thousand evils in publicity, but he would propose a plan by which it would be secured without going to parliament or depending upon any party. He would strongly recommend the directors to protest in any case where they thought it necessary: and let it be made the law that all such protests should be laid before that court (applause), and then let them see what effect their petition would have, after such protest had been duly considered. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving, "That this court having deliberately considered t e correspondence between the Court of Directors and his Majesty's ministers, since the last general court, and the modifications made in consequence of the resolution of the 3d of May, while they duly appreciate the motives which have actuated the chairman and deputy chairman, concur nevertheless in the opinion of the majority of the Court of Directors, and in their minute and resolutions of the 7th of June, and request that there should be laid before the court a copy of the bill about to be introduced into parliament for the government of our East Indian dominions, and the renewal of the company's charter as soon as it shall be printed.

Mr. Rigby seconded the motion although he was of opinion that a guarantee fund should have been secured of sufficient magnitude to secure their dividend in perpetuity.

Mr. Fielder expressed his opinion that the fund now proposed would not answer. Under the new plan, the people of India would be taxed; but he was convinced that even that would not answer unless they retained the China trade. The truth appeared to be, that ministers were so overborne by the landed interest, by the manufacturing interest, and the colonial interest, that they could not act as they wished. But that was no reason why the company should be compelled to give up their property, without receiving good and reasonable security for it.

Mr. Weeding hoped the court would come to an unanimous vote on this occasion. He thought that the conduct pursued by the directors was most honourable to their discretion; and that, under all the circumstances, they had procured satisfactory conditions from ministers. Many of the points contained in the resolution of the 3d of May had been conceded.

Mr. Hankey, though he would rather have had a guarantee fund of 3,000,000l. than of 2,000,000l., was yet content to take the latter. Their great and leading object ought to be the good of India; and by the plan now proposed, the government of that country would be extended 20 years, which he conceived, would be a great blessing to the people.

Sir C. Forbes opposed the entire plan, as being unjust towards the company, and most oppressive to the people of India; it went to impose a burden on the people of India which they ought not, which he hoped they would not bear. It not, and

Dr. Gilchrist argued in favour of allowing the company to carry on the China trade so long as their ships were seaworthy.

Mr. Ca[illegible] others supported the motion, and contended that the 630.0[illegible] annuity could not be considered a tax on the people of India; it was merely the substitution of the Bengal debt, which was to be purchased, for a debt that would be payable by the country.

Captain Gowan said, as he had on a former occasion argued, that the company's property in Consols to the amount of 980,000l., would form a sufficient guarantee fund, he could not now of course, object to the larger fund that was proposed. With respect to a system of publicity he considered it a far more important point. By publicity alone could they hope to guard against abuses in the government of India, and he hopped that the Court of Directors would still persist in endeavouring to attain that object.

Mr. M'Ghie, after pessing a high eulogium on the Court of Directors, declared that he would most cordially give his vote for the resolution.

Mr. Twining expressed his deep regret that the company were about to give up all commerce, and particularly that branch which was connected with China, which had been prosecuted with so much benefit to the company, and with so much advantage to the country at large.

After some observations from Mr. Lowndes, the resolution was carried by a large majority, and the court adjourned.—*St. James's Chronicle, June*, 10.

PARIS,—JUNE 9.

LIBERATION OF THE DUCHESS OF BERRI.

The Moniteur of to-day announces the liberation of the Duchess of Berry. The French Nouvelle has the most detailed account of this tardy measure of law and of justice, which is as follows:—

"The embarkation of the Duchess of Berry took place to-day (Saturday) at ten o'clock in the morning. She left the narrow channel of Blaye on board a small boat of the Capricieuse, and which was steered by Commandant Molliere. She was accompanied by General Bugeaud, the nurse, and her child. Madame the Duchess floated in the boat at a slow rate down the narrow channel of Blaye, and the banks were covered by a population of from 4000 to 5000 persons. The most profound silence reigned. The government has given orders to transport the Duchess on board the Agatha to Palermo, the General Bugeaud and Doctor Deneux accompanying her. The minister permitted the Prince and Princess de Beauffremont and M. de Menars, to accompany her into Sicily."

Thus has terminated the most illegal, violent, extraordinary, and unjustifiable act of the revolution of 1830. If the Duchess of Berry were guilty, there were laws and tribunals to judge and to condemn her. If she were innocent, her arrest and incarceration were unconstitutional and monstrous. Her captivity may have led to the exposure of a secret marriage, which has nothing dishonourable or immoral about it, and this exposure may have deprived her of the guardianship of her children. But more than this has not been effected—and the charter has been violated, and the laws infringed without any other result having been obtained.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 19.

Till yesterday nothing authentic was positively known respecting the negociations with Ibrahim Pacha; among the chaos of reports it was impossible to discover the truth. It seems, however, that the point, whether Adona should be ceded by way of farm, or unconditionally, was not the only one in dispute; but there were also differences respecting the boundaries of that district. According to the assurance of persons whose testimony is deserving of credit, the Porte has now yielded to all the demands of Ibrahim, and consented to the union of that district with those previously ceded, as a hereditary *fief* to Mehemet Ali, without any farther conditions, so that every obstacle to the conclusion of the definitive treaty of peace, is removed. Ibrahim Pacha has ordered the retreat of his army, and will have returned within fourteen days within the new boundaries of his father's dominions. As soon as this is done, that is, as soon as Natolia, as far as Mount Taurus, it evacuated by the Egyptians, the Russians, according to the repeated declaration of Count Orloff, will also quit the Turkish territory.—*St. James's Chronicle, June* 10.

BLIGHTED HOPES.

The following announcement appeared in the *Standard* of Wednesday last:—

"The Duke of Wellington was yesterday honoured with a message from his Majesty. A numerous and highly respectable meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, members of both Houses, whose political principles are in accordance with those of his Grace, has been held, and will, we believe, reassemble this evening."

Now that the result is known and the Conservative bubble has burst, there is something very ludicrous in this solemn announcement. The *Standard's* informant is again destined to chew the melancholy cud of hope deferred. The Duke received no message from the King: he turned off the Windsor road, and sighed in vain to pass through the Castle-gates: he employed his morning hours in the novel occupation of reviewing some Yeomanry Cavalry, instead of forming the Tory Veterans into a Cabinet; and lastly, the "respectable meeting of noblemen and gentlemen" was nothing better than a muster of the disheartened remnant of his party, at which his Grace vented his feelings of spleen and rage at the miserable result of his latest effort to force his way into the forbidden precincts of Downing Street. It seems to have been at this meeting, that the Duke of Wellington, the man of wealth and title, of palaces, purple, and preferment, declared that all these things availed him nothing, so long as the power to dictate both to King and People did not accompany their possession. He avowed his preference for the name of plain "Mr. Wellesley,"* and a seat among the haughty and irresistible Commons of England, to the degradation of the Peerage.—*Spectator, June* 8.

* Our authority for this fact is the *Times* of Wednesday.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM HARVRE, DATED MAY 27.

"Dr. Bowring's visit to this Liverpool of France, has created a great sensation amongst us. The accounts which preceded him, from the different towns along the coast, which he had visited, made our good folk look on him as one of the lions of the day; for on no occasion had the various journals—Carlist, Juste Milieu, and Republican—agreed on any one point except in praise of this itinerant Commissioner. His perfect knowledge of the language, his free off-handed manner, and a certain tact which he possesses of putting his opinions, rendered him extremely popular.

"He arrived on Wednesday, and left us to-day. The Authorities and principal merchants paid him great attention, and the Chamber of Commerce nominated a committee to confer with him on the object of his visit. There are of course various opinions on this Reciprocity scheme; but Bowring has succeeded, in a great degree, in bringing over the wavering, and creating some doubts in the minds of his most strenuous opponents. The *élite* of the merchants here are men of considerable reputation, and some have published well-written and comprehensive articles on commercial affairs; particularly a Monsieur Delauny, who is a man of extensive information.

"The general feeling is decidedly liberal; and they are fully aware of the value which would be derived from the free intercourse between the two countries. This feeling has shown itself in a quarter from which one would scarcely have looked for it. A newspaper is published in Lyons as the organ of its artisans and labouring population: in one of the last numbers of this journal, there is a leading article in favour of a free interchange of commodities, which for liberal and sound politico-economical views, might rival Say or Sismundi—written with a strength and comprehensiveness, which, coming from such a source, is extremely gratifying. There is no greater proof, that a conviction of general benefit will overcome the acerbity of political rancour, than in the manner in which the Reciprocity System, as explained by Bowring, has caused all parties to combine in its support. Fancy to yourself a state of society, so divided, and the line of demarcation so strongly drawn, that if you enter the salon of a Carlist, a Juste Milieu, or a Republican, you find not a soul, but such as profess the political opinions of their respective hosts: yet upon this subject, which is acknowledged to be one of national benefit and general utility, the organs of each party are trying to give force to the expression of their opinions in favour of it. There is an article in the last number of the *Journal du Havre*, complaining, that there was no opportunity given to the body of merchants, 'except through their chosen representatives, the Chamber of Commerce, to express their decided approbation of the system of Free Trade. It is fair, however, to say, that there seems to be a distrust on the part of the French merchants: they think the English are not sincere, and that this Commission of Commercial Inquiry has been the result of a political arrangement on the part of our Government, to acquire information, and without regard to its professions, to turn it to its own purposes. The liberality and sincerity of our views are, however, gradually unfolding themselves; and the organ which the Government has wisely chosen to assure them in the proper quarters, could not have been better chosen than in Bowring. 'Sir,' said a gentleman of considerable reputation, to me, the other day, as we returned to the salon, after a dinner which the American Consul give to Dr. Bowring, and at which all the Authorities were present, such a man, who mixes with practical people, who is so well-informed in details, and so accessible will do more to further the objects of his Government, and I must say the general good, than twenty Ambassadors.'"—*Spectator, June* 8.

TIMES,—JUNE 6.

If it be any satisfaction to our Tory friends or any high tribute to their fame as prophets to announce to them the quantum of success they have recently met with in embroiling the relations between His MAJESTY and his Ministers, we shall have infinite pleasure in doing so by simply stating, in a few words, so much of the result of yesterday's audience at Windsor as transpired in society yesterday evening. Lord GREY and the CHANCELLOR went to Windsor at half-past 7 yesterday morning, and returned to town about 5. Nothing, it is said, could be more gracious, kind, or cordial, than the reception experienced by those two Ministers from their Sovereign. We can even venture to aver, that His MAJESTY decidedly approves the answer to the address, as agreed upon by the Cabinet; and, within a few hours, it may perhaps be known how far his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON concurs in applauding its pithiness and wisdom. We have good reason to believe the fact that His MAJESTY's confidence in his official advisers, and his disposition to support whatever measures they, on their constitutional responsibility, may recommend to him under difficult crisis—such, for instance, as the present—are altogether *unabated*. The Tory Peers, therefore, ought to look before them cautiously. If they mean to escape that extreme alternative which, after all, may be the euthanasia of their miserable party—that which they used to describe in derision as a "swamping of the House of Lords," but by which nothing more is meant, really, than a swamping of the Toryism of that body,—if they, in truth, hold that discreet and laudable desire, they will demean themselves in a different manner from the exhibition of last Monday.

But it is said, shall the House of Lords have no independent power? Must it exercise no free agency but what is allotted to it by the nation? Are its constitutional prerogatives nothing? We answer deliberately, that as *against*—that is to say, *above*,—the opinions of the House of Commons, ascertained by its votes and those of the country generally, ascertained through the accustomed channels of meetings, petitions, and the public press, the powers and prerogatives of the House of Lords are *absolutely nothing*. In every community there must be supreme power *somewhere*,—our constitution, for the ordinary purposes of government, places it in King, Lords, and Commons. But even as among those three powers themselves there must be practically and substantially (although ostensibly there cannot be) supreme power *somewhere*. Practically, therefore, it does exist: there is no power in this country which can maintain a struggle even for a twelvemonth against the Commons of England, within doors and without, the first of which holds the purse, while the second fills or starves it. On great emergencies only need such a manifestation of the national will be exhibited or ought it, but it is always in the hands of the House of Lords to produce the emergency, and this is one such occasion; for, be it recollected, we have not the Portuguese question now alone in jeopardy. The same perverse means which have been brought into action upon it may any day of the year be employed to fling into confusion the Bank question—the East question—the West India question, upon which the Duke of Wellington, no longer ago than Tuesday evening displayed such stupendous ignorance and incapacity,—the tithe question, upon which the Bishops may well be expected, after Monday last, to signalize their modest forbearance. All these or any of them, may be decided by a majority of factious, place-hunting Lords in a way the most adverse to the votes of the Commons, to the wishes of the Crown, and to the resolute will of the entire nation. Then let us ask in our turn the question, shall the House of Lords be the dominant, paramount, supreme, and bestriding power? Shall it be a mere Venetian senate?

Next comes collision—that collision which the Duke of Wellington, with his Portuguese and West India fatuity upon him, invokes with an earnestness almost approximating to religious, acting as if he thought that "it cannot come too soon." His Grace has held, at Apsley-house, a meeting—a muster we ought to have said—of the more obtuse and unflinching Tories, where it is said that he avowed his preference of the plain designation "Mr. Wellesley" to being what he at present feels himself—a member of an assembly subordinate to the House of Commons. Why, what then? Would "Mr. Wellesley" be of necessity a much worse man than "Duke of Wellington?" This is a mistake of the Duke: a Dukedom is a distinction, a privilege, and a trust as respects the country; its chief characteristics are the obligations annexed to it. If the Duke sees only one side of his crimson coronet, viz., the ornamental side, and forgets the duty side, all we can say is, that with every possible sense of what is due to his immortal military services, and to those which within these four years he has performed as a statesman on one great question, the Duke of Wellington may become "Mr. Wellesley" as soon as he pleases, and with little loss to others or to himself. It is not among either the rights or the obligations of a Peer to overlook every incident of a public question but its tendency towards, and influence over, his own accession to office.

We understand that Sir Edward Ryan, at present one of the Puisne Judges at Calcutta, is appointed to succeed to the station of Chief Justice, in the room of the late Sir W. O. Russell.

The Tory faction have been crying out for some time past that the constitution was in danger, from the advances made by what they called "democracy," but which, in fact, was nothing more than the endeavours of a liberal government, and a freely chosen House of Commons, to enact laws conducive to the more equal and more perfect protection of all classes of the King's subjects from the abuse of power. But we ourselves have always contended that the constitution is in danger, that British monarchy is in danger, by violent means, and the blow is about to be struck by the noisies, though undoubtedly not the wisest, advocates of whatever is most monarchical in the frame of that constitution. In fact, we have strong reason to believe that the Tory peerage, aided by the Bishops, have determined on another and an immediate attempt to overthrow the Grey ministry, by defeating the Irish Church Reform Bill; nor do we see how they can fail to succeed, as it is presumed that their majority in the upper house will amount to nearly 50. If such a party choose to stick together, and, reckless of consequences, and carry to a great immediate point, there is no question that they may, and indeed must, if they think fit, succeed in the accomplishment of that object. They may vote what they please within their own walls, and, having the majority always ready for action, they may obstruct and frustrate any and every measure brought before them, so as indeed to impede the whole march of government and legislation: this there is nothing to prevent, but such a creation of liberal peers as we conjecture will not take place under a ministry so little distinguished by political boldness as the present. We, therefore, are bound to express our fears that the Tories, if they persist,—and their perseverance is too probable,—may force out the existing administration before another fortnight. What comes next? A total change of policy, the dissolution of some foreign alliances, and formation of others; the abandonment of

of the most important measures of home policy, and the substitution of others; the whole of our political system will undergo a fundamental change,—a change towards Torysm! But will the nation bear such a course,—the nation which now exclaims against the Whigs for incomplete and halting Whigism? If so, it is a stupid beast of a nation. But the thing is impossible: the Tories put it about in all directions that they must make their stand *now*—the people have also made their stand; let the Tory peers (and we say it in the spirit of sincere admonition) beware,—the force opposed to them is too strong for their feeble arm,—the stake to be played for involves not merely the stability of the peerage, but of the British monarchy; that monarchy may survive the conflict which must ensue, but it will be a Tory monarchy no longer. We shall return to this subject as occasion requires, and that we predict will be speedily."—*St. James's Chronicle, June*, 13.

SCOTLAND.

At present the public impulse seems entirely turned to emigration. Two splendid vessels have just left Leith harbour for Van Diemen's Land, and a vessel is about to sail with passengers for New York, From Greenock vessels sail for some one of the ports of America every week, and there is scarcely a sea-port of any consequence throughout the kingdom where emigrants are not constantly embarking. There can be little doubt but that this emigration will benefit those who go away and those that remain. This country, like every long civilized and industrious one, has at last become over-peopled to an immense degree. The demand for labour, and consequently its remuneration, has lessened to a degree that prevents the industrious man from either procuring work, which he has every inclination to employ his industry in, or if he obtains a precarious engagement, his wages are not sufficient to maintain a bare existence. In America, again, matters are quite the reverse: here the supply of labour is not nearly equal to the demand, and the necessaries of life are procured in abundance. But it is not among the lower classes of labourers alone that great competition takes place in this country. There is perhaps a greater superabundance of an unemployed middle class,—a superabundance of well-educated, industrious and persevering individuals, for whom the field of exertion and enterprise is completely blocked up by thousands struggling on in the same professions and the same callings. For these, emigration holds out the only chance of future success; and, accordingly, we find that at the present moment a great proportion of emigrants consist of this class.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

A New York Paper contains the following account of the dishonour of a bill of exchange drawn by the Government of the United States on the French Treasury. It is a very singular transaction.

"The first instalment of 5,0 0,C00 of francs under, the French treaty of indemnity having fallen due, our Secretary of the Treasury avails himself of the funds, as he had a good right to do, by the mercantile process of a bill of exchange. The bill was negotiated by the Bank of the United States, and remitted to Baring, Brothers, and Co., who sent it over to Paris for acceptance and payment. It was presented at the French Exchequer; but the Chamber not having made a specific appropriation for the purpose, it could not be paid with mercantile promptness, and was dealt with according to the custom of merchants, and protested. Hottenguer and Co., however, to protect the mercantile honour of the United States Bank, paid the 5,000,000 of francs, and so took the bill out of the hands of the agents of Baring, Brothers, and Co.; but the United States Government having no friend at hand to protect it by the same liberal process, the bill has come back with the protest against them, and is, we presume, entitled to damages of 10 per cent. We do not see that blame can be attached to any one in the transaction unless it be to some departments of the French Government for not having carried the business through the necessary forms at an earlier period. The affair is not attributable in the least to any hesitation on the part of that Government to carry the treaty into full effect."

Captain Back and his party, augmented by four soldiers of the Royal Artillery, who asked and obtained permission to accompany the expedition, have left Montreal for La Chine, where they embarked, to the number of thirty, in two canoes.

England is about to possess one of the finest rooms, and the largest and most powerful organ in Europe. What the other qualities of the latter will be, remains to be proved. But the metropolis of the kingdom will not have to boast of these advantages; the credit of them will belong to a provincial town, to Birmingham, where a town-hall is nearly finished, the interior of which is 140 feet long, 65 wide, and 65 high. In this is to be placed—chiefly for the use of the Musical Festivals there to be held for the benefit of the General Hospital—the organ alluded to; the following description of which accompanies a lithographic print of the gigantic instrument now building. The organ case will be forty feet wide, and forty-five feet high. The largest metal diapason pipe is to be five feet three inches in circumference, and thirty-five feet in height. The largest wood piapason pipe will measure in the interior upwards of two hundred cubic feet. In the full organ are to be ten open diapasons, and all the other parts must be in calculated proportion to this. There will he sixty draws-tops, and five sets of keys. To supply so stupendous an instrument with wind, will require many sets of bellows, the whole superficial measure of which will exceed three hundred and eighty feet. And to give, if it can be fairly estimated, some further idea of the magnitude of this organ, it may be stated, that its weight will amount to upwards of forty tons. It was intended to open this grand hall, and still grander organ, in the autumn of the present year; that to prevent any injurious haste in the completion of the building and of the instrument, the grand Musical Festival, which will prove to the country of Warwick that it possesses one of the most splendid rooms, and the most magnificent organ in the world, is deferred till October 1834.—*Harmonicon for June.*

ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE,—JUNE 10.

We publish in another column the speech of Prince Leopold to his Chambers, in which he talks of the "possibility" of reducing his army. He tells his hearers that the prospects of Belgium are most prosperous, and that he has concluded satisfactory treaties with France and America; of England he says nothing. There is little in the speech worth commenting upon, expect that he rather hints than states, that "political prudence" will not permit him to indulge in the hopes of any speedy pacific arrangement.

The *Austrian Observer* contains news from Constantinople, of the 10th of May, brought by the regular post. It is, on the whole, a recapitulation of the circumstance already known through other channels. Lord Ponsonby, who arrived on the 1st of May, had his first audience of the Sultan on the 9th. Count Orloff, who arrived on the 5th as Russian Ambassador Extraordinary, and Commander in Chief of the whole Russian force by sea and land, had his audiance of the Grand Vizier on the 8th, and of the Sultan on the 9th, by whom he was, says the *Austrian Observer*, received with particular distinction, and the most marked attention and kindness!

We had a report last week that the Russian troops at Constantinople had orders to sail for some harbour in the Black Sea. So far from this report being confirmed, we now learn that another Russian army of 20,000 men is on its march steadily from Silistria, and that its arrival in the Balkan was daily expected. We suppose that long before this it has passed those mountains. The Sultan is now completely in the hands of the Russians, who may deal with him as they please. A long article in the *Ottoman Moniteur* plainly shows that he feels all the humiliation of his position—he throws himself upon the charity of Europe. He consoles himself with the hope that the European cabinets will take compassion upon him, and winds up by saying that—

"The public opinion of Europe, which has not beheld without interest the career of the Sultan, now views the situation of the Porte in its true light; it is a purely defensive position, which, for that reason, excites not only that protecting political interest which *every inoffensive state inspires in others, but that sympathy which society feels for him who bravely defends himself.*"

What an alteration is here! The Sultan pleading for sympathy with his "inoffensive state," and begging for a "protecting political interest." This is indeed a very different tone from that formerly used by "the Turk that two and forty kingdoms *had.*" He must soon cease to exist as an independent sovereign even in appearance, and the Mussulman dominion be at an end.

A civil war has burst out in the frontier provinces of his *quondam* empire. Prince Milosch of Servia has raised a large army to repel an expected attack of the Bosnians, and what perhaps may, in the present state of affairs in the East of Europe, be of no small importance, called in the assistance of Austria, who has granted it. The Austrian and Russian armies will thus be at no very great distance from each other.

The West India question went forward another stage last night. The third of Stanley's resolution, "That all persons now slaves be entitled to be registered as apprenticed labourers, and to acquire thereby all the rights and privileges of freemen, subject to the restriction of labouring under conditions, and for a time to be fixed by parliament, for their present owners," was opposed by the advocates for more complete and immediate emancipation, but carried, on a division by a majority of 282, the numbers being 324 to 42. The fourth resolution, that regulating the compensation to the planters, was postponed to this evening, but Mr. Stanley stated that he intended proposing 20,000,000*l.*, not 15,000,000*l.*, as the sum.

AWFUL DISASTER AT SEA.—The Lima, Captain Mardon, sailed from Newfoundland on the 11th of May. On the morning of 13th of May, in lat. 46 20., long. 45. 50., when about 400 miles from Newfoundland, being completely surrounded with ice, their attention was aroused by hearing a gun fired, shortly after which they described a boat at some distance. The captain instantly hove to, till the latter came alongside, when he took the individuals in her on board. They reported themselves to be the second mate and twelve of the crew of the Harvest Home, Captain Hall, of Newcastle, from London, for Miramichi They informed Captain Mardon that on the 9th of May, the Harvest Home was struck by a piece of ice which stove in her bows. All hands were immediately put to the pumps, by which means they succeeded in keeping the vessel afloat for two days, at the expiration of which time the second mate and twelve of the crew quitted her in the long-boat, the captain and the first mate having come to a determination of remaining on board. After they had been out one night, being loth to leave the latter in such a perilous situation, they returned to the vessel and requested the captain and mate to leave her, but they persisted in their determination, saying, that "they would stick to her while a timber remained afloat." They had, however, got the jolly-boat ready in case the danger should become imminent. The crew having again pushed off, they became bewildered amongst the masses of ice by which they were surrounded and totally uncertain what course to steer. On the next day they again fell in with their own vessel which they had mistaken for another sail. This time they found that the captain and mate had left her. Two of the crew now went on board: and while they were busy endeavouring to get more water and provisions, they were surprised at the sight of a boat, containing about 30 individuals approaching in an oposite direction; they immediately boarded the vessel, having, as subsequently appeared, done so in the hope of succour. They proved to be the captain and crew, and part of the passengers (including two females) of the Lady of the Lake, of Aberdeen, bound from Belfast for Quebec, with upwards of 20 passengers on board. Those who had boarded the wreck of the Harvest Home, when they saw the state she was in, with her hold full of water, made a simultaneous rush to return to the boat, which was at the moment pushed off, and several of them, however, was fortunate enough to make good his leap into the boat which contained the crew in the Lima. He states, that the Lady of the Lake struck upon the ice and immediately filled, when the captain and crew took to the boat, leaving the sinking vessel crowded with the remainder of the despairing and shrieking passengers, to the number of 160 or 170. The crew of the Harvest Home states, that after they left their vessel the last time they saw nothing more of the other boat. Several of the individuals who had fallen into the sea when the latter was pushed off were drowning, but it was impossible for them to render them any assistance..

SERVIA.

FRONTIERS OF SERVIA, MAY 26.

Prince Milosch is making great preparations to repel an attack of the Bosnians, of which he seems to be in daily expectation. He has not only increased his body guard, formerly consisting of 1,600 men, to six times that number, but has also armed the levy *en masse*. The Bosnians on their part seem to have collected a large force, and to have come to an agreement with the Albanians respecting the mode of proceeding. It is, therefore, not unlikely that the Servians may be hardly a match for their dangerous enemies, and it is reported that Prince Milosch has applied to the imperial government, and solicited its protection in case of need. How this assistance will be granted is not to be determined at present; however, the Syrians have lately gained the confidence of their neighbours, and it is probable that the latter will not behold with indifference an attack made by the Bosnians, but adopt measures to oppose it, that the affairs of the Turkish empire may not be more embarrassed than they already are, and that Servia may not be left a prey to anarchy. Commerce suffers extremely by this state of excitement. Arms, especially fire arms, are the only articles in request, and extremely high prices are paid for them. A second-hand infantry musket costs from 15 to 17 florins in hard cash.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 19.

The accounts received from Kintahia are very satisfactory. On the 15th inst. the Porte received the first dispatches from Emir Effendi, who reports that Ibrahim Pacha had received with the most lively gratitude the Firman, by which the Sultan gives him the district of Adana, and declared his army should immediately commence its retrograde march. Ibrahim has addressed to the Sultan a letter full of the most submissive and respectful expressions, and has written also to the Grand Visir, and to Fewzi Achmed Pacha. Every body here is full of joy at the conclusion of this embarrassing and dangerous affair. As soon as Ibrahim has returned near Mount Taurus with his army, the Russian auxiliary corps, conformably to the declaration of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, will be embarked to return to Russia.

THE SULTAN'S APPEAL TO EUROPE.

(From the *Moniteur Ottoman* of April 27.)

The importance of the political vents for some weeks imposed on the Moniteur Ottoman a temporary silence. In a country where publicity is only a timed attempt, which needs time to become more bold, its sphere is limited, is utility and its movements are confined within wisely restricted limits. This is the condition of good institutions, that in order to grow and flourish, they must not have in their cradle the strength of manhood.

Now, in a more tranquil state of affairs, we can give a short view of what has passed in the interval that we supposed to elapse without making any observations. After the battle of Koniah both parties had need of repose; a suspension of arms was the consequence of the loss on each side on that sanguinary day, in which the valour of the Musselman showed itself in the most glorious light, for the combatants on both sides were Musselmen. This thought affected the heart of the Sultan; the disasters of this internal war outweighed every other consideration, and Halil Pacha was sent to Egypt. He was the bearer of proposals which ought to have been immediately succeeded by peace. It did not, however, take place. The misfortunes and the future consequences of this contest between the sons of one faith and one empire were, doubtless, not considered at Alexandria in the same light. The Russian Lieutenant General Muravieff, whose mission to Egypt succeeded that of Halil Pacha, returned without having been able to obtain the wish of his government, which aimed at a speedy peace in the Ottoman empire.

Ibrahim, after having remained a long time, and received reinforcements, advanced from that town towards Kintahia, and sent detachments into the neighbouring provinces. Thus he threatened, at the same time, all parts of Natolia.

Hitherto the great European powers, with the exception of Russia, had looked with indifference on the offensive operations of Mehemet Ali, and his first success. Public opinion gave itself little concern about them; but its few expressions on the subject, showed, however, that it favoured the cause of the Sultan more than his opponent, and that this time rebellion did not afford any generous motive which could induce public writers to defend it. Nevertheless these cabinets, which are especially considered to be the representatives of the best progress of civilization, remained wholly indifferent, because they were engaged in affairs which they probably considered to be more important. Russia, which borders on a great part of the frontier of the Ottoman empire, could not look on this contest with the same indifference. The Emperor had already manifested his sentiments on the invasion of Syria, by recalling his consul from Egypt. Subsequently, when Natolia was invaded, he issued a manifesto, in which his intentions were stated. According to the orders of the Emperor of Russia, the first division of the Black Sea fleet anchored before Constantinople; this happened a few days after the arrival of the French Admiral, Roussin. The serious consequences that might result from a further advance of Ibrahim, excited the attention of all the great cabinets that are at the head of the affairs of Europe. The French ambassador, immediately on his arrival, acted on a conservatory principle; his object was, by guaranteeing peace, to prevent the dangers of a new contest, and the consequent necessity of an armed intervention, which, from its very nature, is liable to cause political embarrassments. Admiral Roussin was seconded by the British plenipotentiary, at Constantinople. But their resolution and great influence had as little effect at Alexandria, as the mission of the Russian general had had before. During the negotiations of these two representatives with Egypt, the unfortunate city of Smyrna, inhabited by peaceable merchants, was occupied by an agent of Ibrahim, who pretended that he would be supported by a corps of troops already on its march. The ambassadors of France, England, and Austria, ordered their consuls at Smyrna to take down their flags. This was sufficient to put an end to the usurpation, and the Sultan's governor resumed his authority. This event sufficiently proved what such a common understanding—such a joint declaration of the great powers, might have effected some months earlier, in securing the peace of these countries and satisfying Europe, which takes so lively an interest in them. At that time energetic language would have commanded general tranquillity; now recourse must be had to armies and fleets, and to all the military display which is never without prejudice to the protector as well as the protected, and often puts to greater hazard the peace which it is intended to ensure. One consolatory truth results from all this—namely, that the great powers are now actuated by the unanimous desire of preserving the Ottoman empire. They may differ in opinion respecting the means to be employed; they are, besides, obliged to act differently, according to their different geographical positions; but their object is the same, the preservation and maintenance of the order of things in Europe, which depends on the issue of this civil war, which was not caused by the Porte. The Sultan, in whose mind the interest of the future outweighs every other consideration, has fixed in the Tewdschihat (lists of appointments) the irrevocable extent of the concessions which he has resolved to make. If they do not give the empire peace, recourse must be again had to arms. Without doubt, the cabinets acting against an opposition which is not to be subdued but by force, will not depart from the principle which they have laid down, and for which they are now exerting themselves. The public opinion of Europe, which has not beheld without interest the career of the Sultan, now views the situation of the Porte in its true light; it is a purely defensive position which, for that reason, excites not only that protecting political interest which every inoffensive state inspires in others, but that sympathy which society feels for him who bravely defends himself. Public opinion has so decided; it is for the cabinets to do the same; may they weigh the rights, sacrifices, and interests concerned. Europe is arbitrator in this cause, and the Porte does not fear the result.—

VIOLENT HURRICANE.

On Tuesday morning at an early hour it commenced blowing a severe gale from the South West, which increased towards the middle of the day to a perfect hurricane, such as was never before remembered in the month of June.—In all parts of the metropolis trees and chimney-pots were blown down and several accidents took place.—About three o'clock in the afternoon a peter-boat, containing a fisherman and a boy was blown ever between Gravesend and London, when both perished.—About six in the evening, four young gentlemen belonging to Westminster School were sailing up the river, near Lambeth-stairs, in a small boat, when a sudden gust of wind capsized the boat and they were all immersed in the stream. Three of them swam towards the shore and were picked up by the watermen, who instantly put off to their assistance. Nearly a quarter of an hour elapsed before the fourth, a promising youth, named Webber, the son of the Dean of Ripon, was taken out of the water by means of the drags. He was instantly taken ashore to a public-ho[use] opposite Lambeth church, but all attempts to restore animation proved fruitless. [Two] ors were blown into the Wes[t] while proceeding along the quay [and] tance were got out alive.

The D[ay]

so tremendously down the river that the power of steam could hardly bear up against it, and all the steamers from the watering places on their way to London arrived here several hours later than usual, having a great part of the distance the flood tide to contend against.—The Venus steam-packet, which proceeded on an excursion to the Nore, and was to have returned by nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, did not reach St. Katharine's until three yesterday morning.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

EXPOSURE OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—Records of a Voyage to the Western Coast of Africa, in his Majesty's Ship Dryad, and of the Service on that Station, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, in the Years 1830, 1831, and 1832. By Peter Leonard, Surgeon, Royal Navy. 1. vol. 12mo. London, 1833.

The appearance of this work at once suggests to our minds what an ample field has been utterly neglected by the British government for obtaining information on a subject, than which none is deemed of greater importance in this country—we mean the foul commerce in human flesh, leniently designated by the title of the Slave Trade. It is not unknown to most of our readers that, for many years, a British squadron has been stationed off the western coast of Africa, for the purpose of supressing this disgraceful traffic, and that it has been the habitual pratice for some time to provide an asylum for those Africans who, by British interference, were liberated from the grasp of their atrocious masters. A few moments' reflection will satisfy the most fastidious mind, that the opportunities afforded by the gradual accumulation of the poor negroes in Sierra Leone should have been turned at least to some better account than that which has been made of them, with the view of illustrating upon moral grounds the enormity of the crime of one man chaining another down to slavery. The work before us tells us, in solemn and warning accents, what good might have been done, what calamities might have been prevented, had England adequately performed all that lay so easily within her power, towards a complete settlement of the indefeasible right of the poor African to liberty. Had those gentlemen of equal ability with Mr. Leonard, who preceded him in his visit to the African station, been only possessed of half the diligence, and half the desire for human improvement, which the above gentleman has displayed in this small volume, the situation of the African negro would, at this moment, in our humble judgment, be in a very different state from what we unhappily find it to be. From what we have said in a general way, the reader will, no doubt, anxiously accompany us whilst we trace the interesting course in which Mr. Leonard is our guide.

In September, 1830, his Majesty's frigate Dryad, sailed from St. Helen's for the western coast of Africa, under the pendent of Commodore Hayes, who had been newly appointed to command the British naval force on the African station. The object of this force, it is scrcely necessary to repeat, was the suppression of the slave trade in that quarter; the author now before us was happily attached to the expedition in the highly respectable office of naval surgeon. The voyage being of considerable length, it was natural that Mr. Leonard should have sought to gratify his curiosity on the way; and as he is evidently a man of intelligence and observation, we feel that it would be unfair to pass over his descriptions of the intermediate scenes through which he passed

Teneriffe, he tells us, looks like an immense cinder, universally black and irregular, and is calculated to excite disappointment, if not terror, in the traveller who sees it, until he approaches the shore on which stands the port of Santa Cruz. This place is described by him as forming a most welcome contrast with the general character of the island on account of its houses being prettily painted with white, orange, or pink, and roofed with red tiles. Sometimes a flat roof forms a sort of garden, from which arise little groves of orange and banana trees, giving to Santa Cruz a character of the highest beauty and interest.

On landing at the mole, the first object which attracted our author was the singular headdress of the lower classes of females; it consists he says, of an oval-shaped piece of flannel, half as large as a common shawl, broadly edged with white satin riband, placed on the head, with one edge as far forward as the brow, the two extremities of the oval hanging down as low as the middle before, and the edge corresponding to that on the brow, extending down as far as the waist behind. Over this is placed a gentleman's common black beaver, or straw hat, of the same shape. The aristocratical portion of the sex wear the same superstructure, but of finer material.

Santa Cruz is the residence of General Morales, the present Governor of the Canary Islands. He occasionally makes a circuit of these islands, and seems to discharge the duty of general colonial governor with efficiency, and to the general satisfaction. Would it not be well, Mr. Leonard inquires, if in these times of difficulty, some such economical plan as this were resorted to by Great Britain, with the judicious view of saving to the public the salaries which she annually pays to a number of "fuddling governors?" The General himself, however, seems to be the only party to whom his office does not produce unmixed gratification, for his wretched salary of three thousand dollars a-year was, at the period of our author's visit to Santa Cruz, in arrear for fourteen months. This fact speaks [illegible] of the pecuniary embarrassment under [illegible] governor's master, King Ferdinand,

[illegible] ued her course anchoring [illegible]

Porto Praya, in the Cape Verd Islands; at Porto Grande, in the Island of Saint Vincent; and, amongst other islands, at Bona Vista, where Mr. Leonard was amused with the very awkward appearance of the militia. The following description of the town-house sentinel, he says, is a fair specimen of the general condition of this ludicrous force:—

"He was a tall, stout black, carrying a rusty musket, having his head covered with an old straw hat; his body, with a grey jacket, out at elbows, the sleeves too short for his long arms; coarse shirt, of incalculably remote purification; and unmentionables of an unknown colour, and most perflated and cribi-form construction; shoes and stockings *desunt* The various hues of the rest of the military of the island, both in dress and colour of the skin, was not less grotesque."

Within fifty miles of the destination of the Dryad, she hailed two vessels, one of which appeared to be his Majesty's brig Plumper, and another, under French colours, from the Sherboro', with three hundred slaves on board. The captain of the Plumper examined this vessel, and had the clearest evidence that she was engaged in this infamous and forbidden trade. But let us only attend to the state of the law, as manifested by the impunity with which this outrage was treated. It seems that, by the provisions of the existing treaties between France and Great Britain, the latter is entitled to exercise the right of search, but French vessels are not to be detained by any nation but their own. The consequence is, that under the disguise of the French flag, an enormous trade is carried on in slaves. There is to be sure, a French national squadron on the coast of Africa, but from its negligence or want of zeal, it offers scarcely any impediment to the continuance of the traffic. The vessel, which had been in company with the Plumper, was a specimen of the sort of licentiousness with which the trade is carried on; and it seems that both Portuguese and Spanish slave-dealers are enabled to take advantage of the shelter provided by the French colours, and obtain with facility French papers to support them in their nefarious projects. The ship with three hundred slaves on board, under these circumstances, could not be detained, and she sailed without let or hindrance to Guadeloupe, the port for which she had been destined, with her living cargo. Mr. Leonard adds the following dreadful particulars:—

"Upon inquiry, he stated that he took the brig a considerable distance up the river; that she was anchored so close to the shore that her yards almost brushed the trees; that, on the fall of the tide, the vapour arising from the slimy ooze on the banks was so dense, that one might, to use a common but forcible expression, 'almost have cut it with a knife.' This officer informed us also, that the Primrose, Commander Broughton, had captured a large ship, with five hundred and fifty slaves on board, called the Veloz Passagera, mounting twenty long guns; after a severe action, during which the former had three killed and twelve wounded, among whom was the captain; the latter, forty six killed and twenty wounded, ten or twelve of whom died afterwards. The Conflict had also captured, by means of her boats, an armed schooner, called the Nympha, with one hundred and sixty nine slaves, bound to Bona Vista, belongto a Colonel Martinez. Here, too, the action was warm while it lasted, the Conflict's boat having eleven wounded, four severely, the prize fifteen killed and several wounded. It is the interest of the crews of these vessels to defend themselves to the utmost, as they receive no part of their wages, which is from thirty to sixty dollars a-month, according to the rank they hold, until their live cargo is safely disembarked at the destined port, when they have a certain number of dollars additional, according to the number of slaves landed alive; and in the event of capture, they forfeit every thing."

On the morning of the 1st of December, just two months after departing from St. Helen's, the Dryad reached the anchorage of Freetown. The description of this latter place is very striking, but the chief peculiarities by which it is distinguished must be, by this time, familiar to most of our readers. At a distance, the town presents an aspect calculated to interest the beholder, from the rural character of the vicinity, from the regularity and neatness of the buildings, and the appearance of luxuriant foliage which everywhere meets the eye; but a closer examination detects it at once to be no more than a gilded sepulchre, where the elements of death and putrefaction abound. The most remarkable objects in the streets of Freetown are the low wooden boxes, somewhat resembling pig-sties, placed outside the doors of the wealthy inhabitants. In this receptacle, which, in general, is obtained from slave-ships, and which is laid on the upper deck for the use of the captain and mate when, in all other parts of the vessel, there is no room from the amount of the living cargo,—in this receptacle, the author tells us, a Krouman or negro, sits all night, as a watchman. Numbers are seen also in the streets of tall, slender, intelligent-looking persons, dressed in long, loose, coarse, blue and white robes, with their arms and legs bare, their heads covered with a red or white cap, their hair platted in numerous cords, which hang down, their feet enclosed in sandals, and their arms and necks furnished abundantly with emblems possessing the power of charms. These persons are either Foulahs, Serawhoolahs, or Mandingoes, and their occupation is trade.

One feature of Freetown struck our author very sensibly, namely, the almost total absence of all beasts of burden, or carriages of any sort. The duties of camels, horses, oxen, mules, and asses, are performed by the wretched biped of an African, from the neighbouring coast. The markets of this place formed a subject of attention to Mr. Leonard. The fruit and vegetables are sold at one market, where, also, are laid down, for purchasers, pots of the palm oil, containing what our author calls a diabolical mixture of this oil and of farina, which is used as food by the blacks, coarse soap, yams, cassava, half cleaned rice, green ginger, straw hats, fowls, and tobacco. The fish is only brought into the market in the evening; the supply consisting chiefly of bream, gray mullet, garroupa, and rock cod. When the fishermen arrive in the evening, the scene of confusion is increased beyond all endurance. One might think, Mr. Leonard says, that one had got within the precincts of Lucifer, and was seeing and hearing the multitudinous community of Belzebub, at one time howling, as if in torture, at another breathing out sulphurous vapours, as if from the very abyss of Tartarus.

Adjoining Freetown is a hamlet, the houses of which are built in the complete Indian style. They are inhabited by a tribe called Kroumen, a body of male emigrants from the Grain Coast, near Cape Patmos, who come to Sierra Leone to be employed chiefly as temporary Boatmen. They are regarded by Mr. Leonard as the Scotchmen of Africa, being an industrious thrifty race. Their colour varies from a dark copper to complete black, and they are all tattooed. The distinction by which they are usually known is the figure of an narrow tattooed on each temple. The arrow has its point to the eye. Each of the front teeth of the upper jaw is filed to a point; in some cases a piece of the tooth is removed, and, in either case, a savage appearance is communicated to the visage. As it is usual for every ship of war to take in a posse of Kroumen, for the purpose of manning her boats with persons acquainted with the country, the Dryad, of course, had her complement. Twenty of them were received on board. They were chiefly muscular and athletic young men, nearly all having served in the navy on former occasions. The insuperable difficulties which attended even the pronunciation of their real names, gave rise to an expedient for fresh christening of them. Some diverting seamen on board generally stands godfather to the strangers, and whatever names he chooses to set down for each in the ship's book, they retain it during the term of service. As a specimen of naval wit, we give the following catalogue:—"Namboe, Jack Ropeyarn, Taboca, Jack Fryingpan; Yiepam, Great Tom; Woorawa, Pease Soup; Blattoo, Will Centipede; Nieca, Jack Neverfear; Niepa, Jack Toggle; Ba Sidi, Tom Seedy; Natives Government Packet."

At Freetown we find, as in every corner of the world to which British influence extends, too dear a church, and missionaries of a doubtful character. Lander, in his records of Clapperton, tells us, that Freetown church, which stood the people of England in merely the trifling sum of from 50,000*l.* to 80,000*l.* was so superfluously capacious, as to afford a space within its walls where buyers and sellers were indecently disputing and wrangling. The temple is, at length, undergoing some repairs which are intended to have the effect of reducing its size to something like the required proportion. The missionaries are very busy in this place, and have numerous chapels. They superintended, until a recent period, the instruction of the liberated Africans located in different villages in the peninsula. The cessation of their attendance, as instructors of the Africans, was produced by one of the missionaries, a married man, seducing a young English female.

After some further observations on the characteristic features which mark the external appearance of Freetown, Mr. Leonard comes to consider it in its various important relations to this country, as an appointed receptacle for captured slaves. This gentleman bears testimony to the truth of the statement which Mr. Justice Jeffcott, one of the judges of the colony, delivered in his charge to the Grand Jury of Sierra Leone, in June, 1830. The statement to which we allude was to the effect, that in Sierra Leone, the very spot which had been converted at enormous expense as an instrument for suppressing the slave trade, in this place there were persons deeply engaged in the abominable traffic. Our author, whilst he expresses his conviction of the truth of the judge's statement, is at a loss for sufficient information to enable him to estimate either the time when this wicked conspiracy began, or the extent to which it has been carried: but the followiug facts will be found to throw some light on the nature of the present practice:—One of the school-masters in Sierra Leone has been tried for *selling some of his scholars:* there were lately upwards of one hundred liberated Africans who had been kidnapped from Sierra Leone, and were conveyed to a place near the banks of the river Pongos. Here they were detained until an opportunity occurred of re-shipping and selling them as slaves. This place of detention, it appears is under the superintendence of an Englishman named Joseph, an outlaw, whom the government has in vain endeavoured to arrest. The horrible state in which the kidnapped Africans must be kept in this place is revealed at once by the fact, that when the Plumper was in the Pongos river, a female slave rushed one day from the shore to the vessel, and could not be induced to return on any threat or persuasion. She was finally brought in safety to Sierra Leone. His Majesty's ship Favourite boarded a vessel, under French colours, with a great number of slaves, some of whom spoke English like the liberated slaves in Sierra Leone. These, with other cases, still more recent, should satisfy every reasonable mind that the practice of contributing to the promotion of the traffic in slaves exists in Sierra Leone.

It is a subject of congratulation with the friends of humanity, that means have been put into practice for terminating the progress of this vile commerce. A place of reception has been established, which, from its regulations, bids fair to be a security to the Government; at least against the open adoption of the slave traffic by any of the inhabitants of the colony.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Saturday Lord Glengall, accompanied by the Marquis of Westmeath and two other gentlemen, came to the Mansion-house, for the purpose of having the charge made by Dorah Butler against him investigated. His lordship evidently laboured under extreme indisposition. Mr. Adolphus attended upon the part of his lordship.

The Lord Mayor.—We can't find this woman; she is not forthcoming.

Mr. Adolphus.—Lord Glangall has come here, although very ill, to meet the charge made in so extraordinary a manner against him, and we expected to find the party ready.

The vestry clerk of Aldgate stated, that Dorah Butler and her child were no longer in the parish of Aldgate, but the woman who owned the house in which they last resided would appear and state what she knew about them.

Mr. Adolphus.—Is there no more evidence in this affair than has already appeared in the newspapers? Certainly there never was a case more remote from completion.

The Lord Mayor.—There is a correspondence between Mr. Rowley, Lord Glengall's solicitor, and Mr. Smith, the vestry clerk of Whitechapel, on the subject of the application of that parish to his lordship. It is rather extraordinary that to the last two or three applications of Mr. Smith to Mr. Rowley no answer was returned.

Mr. Rowley (as our reporter understood him) said that he acted upon the conviction that there was not a syllable of truth in the statement of the female, and that any further notice of her or her application would have been quite superfluous.

Mr. Adolphus.—Did she not say that she acted as midwife to hereself, even in the street, and that she immediately rose and walked off with the child from the east end to the west end of the town?

Mr. Smith.—So I was informed by our parish officers.

Mr. Adolphus.—It is the first time such an affair has occurred since the days of Yarico, who delivered herself of a mud-coloured baby by the side of a pool of water, in which she washed it, and afterwards washed herself, (A laugh.) I wish Mrs. Dorah Butler would favour us with her presence.

The Lord Mayor.—I have, I declare, taken great pains to investigate the circumstances of the accusation, and I put a variety of questions to her, for the purpose of ascertaining whether she was telling truth. She told me that she saw you at your house in Regent's-park, and I find that you had a house there.

Lord Glengall.—I have not the most remote idea who or what this woman is.

The Lord Mayor.—It is evident that she knows your lordship, if you do not know her.

Mr. Adolphus.—No doubt of it. The poor Irish know the persons of their countrymen who are high in rank and station; it is a necessary consequence of an eminent position in society. There are but few peop'e in Irelaud who do not know the Duke of Leinster.

The Lord Mayor.—I never saw a woman display more coolness and self-possession than she did upon her examination. She has been here three times, and adhered to her first statement without the slightest variation.

Mr. Adolphus.—I have met with another impostor who displayed every bit as much cleverness,—I mean the woman who swore a child to Mr. Montague. The whole of that business I consider as a most base conspiracy.

The Marquis of Westmeath.—As a magistrate I know that nothing is more common in Ireland than the practice of swearing children to persons of opulence and rank for the purpose of raising money. I have seen repeated instances of it. It is one of the very commonest resources.

A friend of Lord Glengall.—A woman swore two children to me in Ireland. She swore that I went to her in disguise in the Lying-in Hospital, and I had never in my life seen her, except once in my capacity of magistrate, when she came to swear a child before me to another man. (A laugh.) I, however, would not let her escape me. For the sake of the public I prosecuted her, and she had 18 months' imprisonment for the perjury.

Mr. Rowley.—To what can this woman's absence be attributed, if not to her dread of the consequences of swearing to the falsehoods she has stated?

The Lord Mayor.—She came here on Saturday expceting to see Lord Glengall.

Mr. Rowley.—I thought, my Lord Mayor, that you did not intimate to her that you expected Lord Glengall—at least so the Times stated?

The Lord Mayor.—I told her when she was here that I expected his lordship, and she expressed a wish to see him. His lordship then called upon Mr. Smith to produce a copy of her first statement to the parish of White-chapel, relative to Lord Glengall.

The averment of Dorah Butler was then produced and read. It merely stated that Lord Glengall was the father of her child, in three years old.

The Lord Mayor.—It is certainly odd that she does not make her appearance.

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS, by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9 Church-lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR are received.

ons and liabilities whatsoever, to which the said Company might be liable, subject to such regulations as might be determined by Parliament. And, lastly, that it was expedient that the Government of India should remain with the East India Company, under such regulation as Parliament should prescribe.

Mr. WYNN approved of the general principles of the plan, more especially that part of it which went to assimilate the laws of India and to render the natives eligible to all situations.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS and Mr. G. FERGUSSON supported the resolutions.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM opposed the plan, on the ground that it would continue to the Company the exercise of the government of India for twenty years; and he complained of the arbitrary manner in which they had exercised their power.

After a few observations from Mr. Hume, the resolutions were carried, and Mr. Grant said that a bill founded on them would be introduced in a few days.—*Galignani's Messenger, June* 14.

LONDON,—JUNE 21.

Quarterly General Court of the Proprietors of the East India Company was held yesterday, at which a dividend of 5½ per cent. for the current half-year was declared. On the motion of Captain Gowan, returns were ordered to be made of all British embassies to Persia for the last thirty years, and the expenses thereof—The Chairman laid before the Court the resolutions agreed to by the House of Commons on the 13th inst. relative to the renewal of the Company's Charter.—Mr. Melville inquired whether the Court of Directors possesed any correspondence with his Majesty's Ministers upon two points which had been touched upon in Mr. C. Grant's speech in the House of Commons, when he moved those resolutions,—namely, the establishment of four presidencies in India instead of three, and a reductiou of the Members of Council at Madras and Bombay?—The Chairman stated that all the correspondence which had taken place between the Court of Directors and the Government had been laid before the Proprietors.—Mr. Melville said he would, at a future Court, move the following resolution:—"That this Court has learned with deep concern that the President of the board of Controul has proposed to Parliament an important alteration in the system of the Government of India, which did not form any part of the correspondence between his Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors, and which had not, therefore, come under the consideration of that Court or of the Court of Proprietors; it is therefore recommended that a petition be presented to Parliament praying that no alteration shall be made in the present government of India without previously giving the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors an opportunity of expressing their opinion thereon." (Hear.)—The Chairman suggested that a bill or bills would shortly be brought into Parliament on the subject of the Company's charter, and when they saw what the provisions of that measure or those measures were, they could express their opinion. He recommended that no petition should be presented to Paeliament until they knew what was intended.

It is reported here that the French Government are negociating for the purchase of the steamers recently building for the Dundee and London Shipping Company, and that a profit of not less than £10.000 was expected. They are meant to sail betwixt Toulon and Algiers, and are wished to carry 14 days' store coals. It will be recollected that they are the largest vessels of their kind which have yet been constructed in Europe.—(Dundee Constitutional.)

SPECTATOR,—JUNE 22.

THE Conservative Peers assembled in great force on Monday, in order to throw out Lord BROUGHAM's bill for establishing Local Courts in different parts of the country. In the course of the day, the whippers-in, both male and female, had been unusually alert, and a regular field-fight was expected. Lord Lyndhurst, by far the most ingenious and clearheaded tactician of the party, strained his powers to the utmost, to prove that cheap justice was bad for the nation, and ruinous to the most disinterested and estimable portion of it—the members of the legal profession. Lord Brougham was upon strong ground: and completely demolished, in his reply, the flimsy and not even plausible arguments of his opponent. The Opposition, we suppose, felt that their case was "too bad"—at all events, they must have been aware that no political party was likely to gain popularity in the country by taking side with the lawyers against the people. Notwithstanding, therefore, all their mighty preparations, it was evident that their forces would be so diminished by desertion, that they fairly gave up the contest, and backed out. At the conclusion of Lord Brougham's eply, a number of them left the House; when the qufestion was put, Lord Wharncliffe at the head of another division moved off; and although some Peer—probably a greenhorn in Parliamentary tactics—called out that "the Non-contents had it," no division took place; the Minister retained possession of the field, and the bill was committed.

It is very evident, notwithstanding their undeniable majority in the Lords, and the admitted repugnance, if not absolute refusal of the King to diminish or swamp that majority by fresh creations, the Conservatives are most wofully perplexed as to the best mode of proceeding.

JUNE 29.

The Pedroites have at length mustered men, money, and courage enough, to attempt a descent upon Lisbon. On the 20th instant, between three and four thousand men, commanded by Count Villa Flor, were embarked at Oporto on board the squadron, consisting of one ship of the line, two frigates, two corvettes, one armed brig, and five steam-boats. Captain Napier is made Admiral, in the room of Sartorius, who has resigned; and the Count de Saldanha has succeeded to the command of the army, instead of Solignac, who has also, under the pretence of urgent business in France, retired from his post. The latter made an attempt to cross the bar and reach a vessel for England; but his boat was driven ashore by the heavy surf, and he received a contusion from the Miguelites, who fired upon his party and he was forced to return to Oporto.

EXAMINER,—JUNE 30.

LISBON, June 17.—Don Miguel's fleet is still in the Tagus. It consists of two ships of the line of 74 guns, one 50 and one 44 gun frigate, three large corvettes, and two brigs. It is said that an Englishman, whose name I have not been able to ascertain correctly, but who is of the Beresford and Campbell selection, is to have the command of it. These vessels will not remain much longer in port, and, if they were well manned, I should be disposed to think Pedro's chances but indifferent, but the crews are a miserable set, and far from willing to put to sea. The virulence of the cholera alters materially from one day to another; but, on the whole, it is dreadful, particularly among the lower orders, in some quarters of the town, whose habits of living and crowded state, render them peculiarly exposed to its attacks. It is said, but seems hardly credible, that, in one day last week 120 persons died of it in St. Ubes. Don Carlos is still at Coimbra, and is said to be in expectation that something will take place in Spain favourable to his views on the approaching ceremony of the 20th. Don Miguel has returned to the army, leaving two of his sisters with their relations at Coimbra. There is a rumour that a Spanish first-rate ship of war and a frigate are coming here shortly, with what purpose is not explained, but if to commit any breach of neutrality, there will be British ships of war to look after them. His Britannic Majesty's ships Donegal and Stag came in to day, and others are expected. The crisis is evidently at hand.—*A. Correspondent of the Times.*

PARIS, JUNE 15.

In consequence of the attacks made by Colonel de Bricqueville against Marshal Soult, the Minister of War, in his Speech in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, a meeting, with swords, took place between the Marquis de Dalmatic, son of the Marshal, and Colonel de Bricqueville, yesterdey morning, in the Bois de Boulogne. After a contest, which lasted ten minutes, the Marquis struck his foot against a stone and fell, upon which his adversary gallantly stretched out his hand, and raised him. They re-assumed their positions, and after another long contest, the sword of Col. de Bricqueville becoming entangled with that of the Marquis, escaped from his hand, but the latter immediately returned it to him. After a short pause, the combat was renewed for the third time, in the course of which the parties grappled with each other, and it beeame a question of mere bodily strength. Upon this, the seconds, who were Marshal Clauzel and Gen. Jacqueminot, on the part of the Marquis de Dalmatie, and Gen. Excelmans and M. César Bacot, for Colonel de Bricqueville interposed, and separated them, declaring that enough had been done by each to maintain their honour, and that the engagement could not be suffered to proceed any further. To this decision the two principals submitted, and separated with reciprocal marks of esteem. It will be seen by our report of the debate in the Chamber yesterday, that M. de Bricqueville's speech gave rise to fresh discussion.

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9 Church-lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR are received.

THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

SATURDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1833.

Since our paper of this morning was published, the *Sir Edward Paget* from Portsmouth 2d July, has arrived with the following passengers:—

Mrs. Elliot, and Child, Mrs. Stack, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Voyle, Mr. Elliot, C. S. Capt. Stack, Bombay Cavalry, Major Campbell, Bombay N. I, Lieut. Wathen, do. Captain Dodgin, H. M. 20th Regt., Lieut. Barker, do. Ensign Kill, Rev. Edward Mainwaring, and two Female Servants.

By this vessel we have received London papers up to the 1st July, from which a few extracts will be found below. They contain very little news. The Paget, however, brings out intelligence of the positive recall of Sir Colin Halkett. It is said that Sir John Keane is to be his successor.—Sir John Peter Grant, we have much pleasure in stating, has been appointed to succeed Sir E. Ryan as a puisne judge.

The Paget on her way out touched at Madeira, and has brought very late news from Portugal. While she was at that island a vessel belonging to the Miguelite fleet arrived after having been engaged in an action with Don Pedro's squadron under the command of Captain Napier, in which all the other vessels of the fleet had been either taken or sunk. During the engagement the crew of the Don John 74 rose and murdered the Admiral who was on board. Captain Napier after his victory landed the troops under his command within 100 miles of Lisbon, and it was reported that a strong demonstration of feeling in favor of Don Pedro was immediately made by the population in the neighbourhood.

We now proceed to publish at full length Mr. Grant's speech on the Company's Charter. The very important alterations he proposes in the Government of this country, have already been mentioned in our paper of this morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 13.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

On the motion of Mr. C. Grant, the order of the day for a Committee of the whole House on the East India Company's Charter was read.

On the question that the Speaker do leave the Chair,

Sir G. STAUNTON said he should take that opportunity of moving his resolutions on the subject of the China trade. His object was not to take the sense of the House on the resolutions but merely to move them *pro forma*, that they might be entered on the journals. He thought it desirable to bring forward his suggestions, while the subject was open to alterations and before the Government plan was finally determined on, and with that view his resolutions had been placed in the hands of Members. The Hon. Baronet concluded by moving a series of resolutions which having been put and negatived, the speaker left the Chair.

Mr. C. GRANT said, the resolutions he would have to propose relative to what had passed between the East India Company and the Government. The papers and correspondence had been before that House and the public for some months, and had been examined and canvassed both in public and private, so that the House would be at no loss in forming an opinion upon the question. With respect to the political administration of India, it might be asked, why change it—what is the necessity of changing it? To such a question there was one general answer, that the period fixed by Parliament has expired when the Charter was to cease according to the circumstances and the progress of events. He knew as well as any one that there were evils in the practice and working of the present system of Government—that there was a too great a weight of taxation—that justice was not fairly dealt out to all. He readily admitted the existence of those evils, but when he was questioned upon the practical bearings of the system, he would say, look to the whole of the Government of that country both under the present Government and under former ones, and see what were the results. If the present Government were compared with former Governments, it would be found that the natives of India were in a better situation now than ever they were, with the exception of their condition under the sway of one Emperor. He might be told that the Government of the East Indies had not for the last forty years advanced or improved; he would not advert to the Government of Lord Cornwallis, for he condemned the acts of Government before that period; and there were some acts that took place since that he would not subscribe to. But subsequently to that period the Government of India, however, with all its faults and failings, was calculated to give substantial benefits to the country.—(Hear.) For the people of that country it was necessary and highly advantageous that a Government should be found whose brilliant career should not depend on a morbid inactivity. The East India Government was a Government which gave to the natives what they wanted—repose, security, and tranquillity. It protected them from encroachments and danger; and the very circumstance of the jealousy which arose from the system of the monopoly, gave security to the natives from the encroachments of others. For a considerable time the political situation of the natives was not advanced; but within the last twelve or fourteen years the entire population had acquired a political existence. It had grown up under Government, and acquired those right feelings which enabled it to take advantage of proper laws and regulations. Twenty years ago it was never dreamt of to give a political existence by any charter to the natives of India. Now it would be considered by every discerning person as a mania, if this country were to think of dealing with them by Charter, or in any other respect without regarding them as in the enjoyment of a political existence.—(Hear, hear.) The influence of the East India Company operating slowly through their Government on the people of India, not violently, but by the ameliorating exercise of kindness and virtuous example, by the process of beneficence and correction, had greatly tended to the improvement of that people. There were other reasons for the continuance of the administration in the East India Company. He would not allude to them at length; but there was one circumstance to which he could not but allude—that it was by the interposition of that Company between this country and the people of India, that India had been protected from those continual vicissitudes of political party and ambition which had been felt in this country, and which would have opposed the most formidable impediment to the progress of that people. He had now stated shortly some of the reasons which had induced Government to believe that on the whole it was the wisest plan to continue the Company in the possession of the political administration of the country. What were the circumstances that marred the efficiency of the East India Company's administration? One circumstance was the union of its trade with its Government. He objected to it, not on the ground of theory merely, but of practical inconvenience. He said more than this—that the union of the sovereign and the trader in the Government of that country was calculated to give a false impression of the character of the Government. The object of the trader was mercantile profit. That was once the object of the East India Company, but although that was now no longer its object, the people could not help thinking that their rulers were still governed by that ancient principle. Nothing therefore, more marred the perfect efficiency of our Government in India than the union of trader and sovereign.—(Hear, hear.)—Another circumstance which tended considerably to mar its efficiency was a want of proper checks on the expenditure of the subordinate Presidencies. The effect of this had been, that the subordinate Presidencies had involved themselves in expenses without reference to the real necessities of the case. One reason of this deficiency was undoubtedly that the East India Company, being engaged in commercial pursuits, and drawing its dividends from commerce was not compelled by any necessity to controul the expenditure of the revenue derived from territory. Another circumstance which had interfered with the efficiency of the Government of India was, the interference which too often took place from home.—(Hear, hear.)—It was essential to the well-being of India, that confidence should be placed in its administration; and that, as far as possible the interposition of the home authorities be confined to cases of a strong and extraordinary nature, or rather to cases of a general nature. He thought for the reasons he had mentioned, as well as for other reasons, the nature of which was well known to the House, that it was on the whole most expedient to maintain the political administration of the East Indies in the hands of the East India Company. He would now say a few words regarding the trade of that Company.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—The House was aware that the Company had now the monopoly of an extensive trade to China, and the question was, in what manner the House should deal with that part of the subject. He scarcely knew whether it was necessary for him to enter at any length into that question, because it was one on which the people—he meant the nation—had made up their minds. (Hear, hear.) It was not the clamour of the moment, but it was the voice of an enlightened community formed during a succession of years, and particularly during the period since the last renewal of the Company's charter. It was impossible for any person to look at the progress of our commercial system during the last ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and not to know that it was impossible any longer to continue restrictions on commerce. The result had proved the Commerce had been struggling under the trammels which confined it until at last it had broken through them, and it became necessary to do away with the restrictive system, and at this moment, there was a new field for commercial enterprise, and when America had emancipated herself from the thraldom which cramped her energies and limited her commercial spirit, when all those things were taken into consideration, he thought it high time that this country should proceed in the same degree of liberality and justice. All the nations of Europe were now rushing into the contest. If this country meant to maintain her position as a great mercantile nation, she must pursue that course of liberal policy without which however in former times she had obtained the wealth of other nations, she could not maintain those great sources of wealth which he trusted Divine Providence had still preserved to her. The exclusive privilege of the trade with China upon every ground must now be considered to have arrived at its natural termination. But there were circumstances connected with the trade itself which called for its termination. In consequence of the diminution of the profits of the trade, the East India Company felt themselves, some time ago, obliged to abandon the Indian trade. The China trade was a trade decreasing rather than increasing in profits. The profits of that trade diminished in the following ratio:—He would take the period of the last fifteen years. The profits of the trade, in the first five years of that period, were £1,300,000; for the second five years £330,000; and for the last five years, £565,000. There was, however a further necessity for putting an end to that trade—it was the particular relation of this country with the Chinese. That, in his opinion, constituted a main difficulty against continuing the monopoly (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were a sensible, jealous and capricious people. They were despotic and arbitrary, and circumstances might occur that would excite a collision between them and this country. That among others was with him a most material ground why the exclusive privileges of trade to that place ought not to be continued.—But it had been said that the monopoly of the Hong merchants was such, that it required a monopoly to meet it. The monopoly had not always existed in China; it was not coeval with the existence of the East India Company. The first attempt to establish the system of monopoly occurred in the year 1715. At that time some of the principal merchants trading with China determined to oppose the establishment of monopoly, and were aided by the East India Company. They were prudent and sensible men, and they saw the great pecuniary advantage which a free intercourse with that country would be to themselves personally, and they very naturally, therefore, endeavoured to secure it. In consequence of this opposition, the plan was soon afterwards abandoned, and it was not again attempted for a considerable period. Subsequently, however, (about the year 1760 he believed), the project was renewed, and that time it proved successful. It was clear then that the monopoly of the Hong merchants had not always been considered essential to the existence of the intercourse of this country with China, and he thought it probable the abolition of the East India Company's exclusive privilege would do away with the Hong merchants' monopoly likewise. With regard to the arguments which had been brought against an extension of the China trade, namely, that the Chinese were a suspicious race, and would not readily be brought to trade with the nation generally, he (Mr. G.) would ask if it was to be wondered at that they ware suspicious of the British nation? Year after year brought news to that sensitive and suspicious people of some great and important victory gained by the Company. It was well known that during the Nepaulese war, in 1818, great alarm existed, and that a regular Ambassy was sent by the Nepaulese to the Chinese, praying for assistance against their powerful enemy. The succour was tardy, and did not arrive till the war was concluded, when they made application that the residents at Nepaul should be removed. Then came the Burmese war. (Hear, hear.) How astonished the China caravan must have been to find, on one of their annual visits to Burmah, that they had not to deal with their usual customers, but with their victorious conquerors, whom they found quietly seated in their place. He (Mr. G.) thought that the appointment of a regular representative of this country, who should be wholly unconnected with commerce, but merely would attend to the interests of the kingdom at large, in his intercourse with the Chinese empire, would not be liable to that suspicion, but would be of infinite service, and do away with much of the jealousy at present felt. (Hear, hear.) There was another subject which called for some remarks. He meant the origin and creation of that large body of Englishmen at present carrying on trade at Canton, which had arisen within the last 20 years. Those traders, although originally few in number, and unimportant in a commercial point of view, had gradually increased and extended their commerce both in amount and value. In 1816 their shipping amounted to 1,000 tons only; but since then it had increased to an extraordinary degree. The value of their exports and imports had increased immensely, while the value of the exports and imports of the East India Company had decreased. It appeared that the total value of the exports and imports of the Company to and from China in the year 1813-14 was 13,500,000*l.*, and the total value in 1829-30 was only 11,600,000*l.*; while the total value of the exports and imports of the Canton merchants in 1813-14 amounted to 9,000,000*l.*, and in 1829-30 it had increased to £31,000,000 the system under which this trade was carried on was regular and complete, and although contrary to the laws of China, was still patronized by the authorities in that country. (Hear, hear.) It was carried on in five or six floating ships, which were guarded by the same navy which guarded the ships belonging to the Chinese themselves. The supercargoes of the factories had the power of licensing ships in the trade, and of withdrawing the license at pleasure—a power which was highly impolitic. He did not feel that there was any occasion for those violent alarms which many Gentlemen well acquainted with the subject appeared to apprehend from the opening of the China trade. The Hon. Member for Hants had said that he thought the trade with China should be opened gradually. Now, in point of fact, such was already the case, and considerable progress had already been made in so opening the trade as not violently to offend the prejudices of the natives. During the last 15 years the trade had been gradually increased the number of vessels had gradually increased, and the contracts had been gradually narrowed from 160,000 chests of tea in one year, to 100,000 chests the next. He (Mr. Grant) thought therefore that he was justified in saying that the Chinese had been gradually prepared for an extension of the trade. The Chinese, as a nation, are not so void of commercial enterprise as is generally supposed. Their seas are already swarming with vessels subject to the laws and chances of commerce.—(Hear, hear.)—He thought that the evidence on the subject went to show, that the Chinese were prepared for a change in the system under which they had hitherto traded with strangers, and they certainly did show a disposition to effect a change of some sort. About three years ago a memorial was presented to the Viceroy of Canton by the Hong merchants upon that subject, from which the following is an extract dated in Jan. 1831:—"At present, the last division of the said nation's Company's ships is about to leave the port and return home. We, prostrate, beg that you will condescend to confer an edict, enjoining the said nation's chief, Majoribanks, early to send a letter home, to communicate it to the said nation's king, that if hereafter the said nation's Company be dissolved, he will then, as heretofore, appoint a Chief to come to Canton, to have the general management of the affairs of the said nation's foreign merchants and ships, which come to Canton. If no such Chief come to Canton, there will be no concentrated responsibility; and since, if the said nation's country ships and merchants come to Canton to trade, the ships being many, and the men not few, in the event of any silly, foolish, ignorant opposition to, and violation of the commands of Government, after all, who will be responsible? The celestial Empire's laws and regulations are awfully strict, and will not admit of the least infraction. The said nation must be ordered to make previous and safe arrangements; then, hereafter, public affairs will have a head to revert to, and responsibility will not fall upon by-standers. Thus, it may be hoped, the commerce of the foreign merchants may go on tranquilly, and when the time comes to act, excuses be prevented. Whether our simple obscure views be right or not, we, prostrate, submit and wait till they be examined, the request granted, and orders given to be obeyed. This is really both just and expedient. Should we have to give thanks for the favour of compliance, we, the merchants, will wait till we receive the important commands, and forthwith respectfully transcribe them, and communicate the orders."—This would show that the merchants were not unprepared for the change now about to take place. The Viceroy, in his answer, said;—"This coming before me, the Governor, according to the proof it affords, I have examined, and thus decide:—The English nation has heretofore appointed a Chief to come to Canton, for the general management of commercial dealings. If, indeed, after the thirteenth year, the time of the Company be fulfilled, and it be dispersed, the said nation no doubt ought, as formerly, to appoint a chief to come to Canton to manage. But what is said in the present statement, about separation or dissolution of the Company, is merely report heard by the said merchants. Whether it be really true or not, still remains uncertain. However, that which is stated arises from public motives concerning the future, and it is incumbent to make previous arrangements. As the above-named statement has been presented, I unite the circumstances, and hereby issue an order to the said Hong merchants, that they may forthwith enjoin my commands on the said nation's Chief, early to send a letter home, that if, indeed, after the 13th year of Taoukwang, the Company be dissolved, it will, as heretofore, be incumbent to deliberate, and appoint a Chief who understands the business to come to Canton, for the general management of the commercial dealings, by which means affairs may be prevented from going to confusion, and benefits remain to commerce."—From that it would appear that the Chinese authorities were fully prepared for a change.—(Hear.)—There was another circumstance, from which it was not impossible that improvement of another kind, in our intercourse with the country, might take place; an expedition had been sent out to the coast of China in order to ascertain the feelings of the natives. That expedition was accompanied by a gentleman who was so conversant with the Chinese language and customs, that the natives would not believe but that he had been a deserter from them. Although the authorities at the different places were at first averse to any intercourse with the vessel, yet in a very short time the people were eager to converse with the voyagers, and were constantly crowding round the vessel. By degrees the Mandarins followed the example of the other natives; and, notwithstanding their first objections, they came to the vessel.—(Hear.)—It was necessary that there should be a chief or functionary (by whatever name he might be called), whether formed of one person or of several persons, resident in that country, and that he should be armed with considerable power—power similar to that at present given to the supercargoes. He confessed that, in his (Mr. Grant's) opinion, the power of those functionaries should be very great; and he therefore proposed, according to the analogy that had taken place in other instances, that his Majesty should be empowered by the bill to issue a commission to such persons as he should think fit, and arm them with all the powers which their situation should demand, for the purpose of watching, protecting, and maintaining British interests in Canton. It was, he thought, if the person or persons, cho-

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sen were men of discretion, that by prudent dealing and actual separation from all commercial transactions, and by an impartial and honest fulfilment of their duty, they might conciliate the Chinese authorities. He thought it right to take from the supercargoes their power of depriving ships of their licences. The Hon. Member for Hampshire was of opinion, that before any change was made, a system of negotiation should be opened with the Chinese themselves. He (Mr. C. Grant) was sorry to differ from the Hon. Gentleman. The result of former embassies had not been encouraging, and he, hardly knew what his Hon. friend meant by saying that those embassies had succeeded in reorgnising the national character.—(Hear, hear.)—But even if he agreed with his Hon. Friend, that further embassies should be continued, he thought that this would be a very ill-chosen time to commence them. In his opinion, if we did not ourselves sound the note of alarm, the Chinese would receive a functionary of ours as the chief of the British nation, and all proceedings night go on peceably and with success; but if we commenced negociations, the very instant those negociations were communicated, that communication would be received as the note of alarm, and immediately the jealous feeling of the nation would come into action, and what the consequence might be, no one could foretell. On that account he thought it not advisable to commence the dangerous plan of negotiation. He did not know if it would be necessary to enlarge on the question of the China trade, but it had excited a great interest in this country, and different opinions had been expressed on the subject. There were one or two points to which he would shortly advert. The exclusive privilege of the trade by the East India Company would cease in April, 1834, and from that time it was proposed that the trade should be open to all the merchants of this country—(Hear.) This would involve a point for the consideration of the East India Company, whether they would deem it right to send out any more vessels to China; if they did, their vessels would be in fact trading when their charter was at an end. On the fullest consideration that he could give to the subject, he should recommend that the Company should abstain from sending out any more of their vessels, thus leaving the market open after the vessels now on their voyage had arrived home. The probability was, that there would be a considerable demand in that market, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Company from it. Another thing was to be considered—there was a stock of tea in the Company's warehouses sufficient to supply us for two years after April, 1834, and with the cargoes of the vessels now on their voyage home, till 1836. The article of tea at present paid an *ad valorem* duty; there were certainly some advantages attending this mode, but at she same time the disadvantages were very considerable, for the acting of it induced a necessity for limiting the importation of the article, and of course the extent of the periodical sales, and it was, therefore, injurious to trade. There were some disadvantages attending a fixed duty—for instance, it pressed with an unequal weight upon the lower priced teas, and consequently upon the lower classes; but he was convinced, upon the maturest inquiry, that it would be very possible to substitute for an arbitrary fixed rate, a duty classified into four or five fixed prices, by which the consumption of the better classes of tea would not be affected, while that of the cheaper classes would be materially increased. With respect to the warehousing department, Government were willing to be most liberal as to the number of warehouses. The next point for consideration related to the size of vessels permitted to sail about, which there appeared to be considerable difficulty of opinion; many very competent persons in the naval profession, and otherwise, decidedly urged the necessity of having all these vessels of a certain size, but as to himself, he must confess that he saw no such necessity. —(hear, hear.) There was another circumstance connected with the East India Company, with regards to which he wished to say a few words. It was to be borne in mind that the Company was at present an importer to a large extent of raw silk into this country. They kept up a large establishment of finishers of silk in India for that purpose, and the importation of that silk was obviously of great importance to the manufacturers of this country. Now, when the trading of the Company was to be put an end to, it would be most unwise that this supply of silk should be suddenly stopped, and it would be most unjust towards those finishers that they should be thus at once thrown out of employment. He therefore intended to propose that the Company should be still allowed to employ them, while it would be the duty of the Government of India to seek capitalists to whom the trade should be confided, that the employment of those finishers should be continued, and the supply of silk, which was so important to the manufacturers of this country, should never fail. He came now to another part of the question—namely, the species of compromise which had been proposed by the Government, and which had been acceded to by the East India Company. The plan was this—that on the East India Company's surrendering all its rights and privileges, it was proposed by his Majesty's Government that the authority of the government of India should be continued in the hands of the Company for the period of 20 years, that their commercial privileges as a trading company should cease, and in consideration of their giving up those privileges, an annuity to be charged on the territory of India. It was calculated that the resources of India would be sufficient to supply this annuity, which it was proposed should be £630,000 a year, being the amount of the dividends which the proprietors at present received. It was proposed that the guarantee fund should amount to £2,000,000 for securing the payment of the annuity, as well as for paying off finally the capital stock of the Company, and it was proposed that the annuity, in question should be paid for a term of forty years, at the close of which period it should be at the option of Parliament, giving three years notice, to redeem it at the rate of £100 for £5 5s. of annuity. He had already stated that it was proposed that the East India Company should retain the political administration of India for a period of twenty years, at the end of which period, they might if deprived of the government of India demand the payment of their capital; but that if, at that period they did not demand it, then that the payment of the annuity he had already stated was to be continued for a term of forty years. The Right Hon. Gentleman, in reply to a question of Sir R. Peel across the table, proceeded to say that no party of the security for the payment of the proposed annuity was to be dependent upon the revenue of the country, and that it was to be totally independent of the finances of this, and that it was to be altegether secured upon the territorial revenue of India.—(Hear.) Here the Right Hon. Gentleman entered into a statement of the commercial and territorial assets of the Company, to show that the compromise which was proposed by the Government was an advisable one for both parties—for India and for the Company. It was an advisable one for the Company as they would receive on annuity equal to the amount of their present dividends for a term of forty years, at the end of which period they would receive the full amount of their capital. On the other hand it was a fair compromise as regarded the territorial possessions in India. In the first place, there would be no increase made in the debt of India, by the payment of this annuity of £630,000, or by the payment of the £12,000,000, which it was proposed to make good to the Company at the end of the term of forty years, as the payment was provided for so as to accasion no increase of that debt. It was provided for by the purchase of a portion of the redeemable debt of India, upon terms that would be advantageous to the holders of that debt. It was a great advantage besides to them, to have the debt legally recognised, as it was under this plan, and secured in the territory of India. He had already stated that this was a compromise, and even supposing that it might be regarded as a liberal one towards the Company, still he thought that the country derived great advantage from it, by having this important question thus quietly and amicably settled—(Hear, hear.)—instead of having the Government and the legislature involved in angry and interminable discussions with the East India Company.—(Hear, hear.)—After contending that this proposition did not go to throw an additional burden on India, and that anything that India would have to pay under it would be more than counterbalanced to it in the advantages which such an arragement would produce to India, he proceeded to contend that the revenue of India, on the increase of which, there was every reason to calculate, would be amply sufficient to discharge the amount thus guaranteed to the East India Company. It appeared from the evidence which had been given before the Finance (East India) committee, that in 1828, 1829, the revenue of India amounted to about £22,000,000 sterling. It also appeared that the debt of India was £40,000,000, which was only double the amount of one year's revenue of the country. He was aware that the Burmese war, which occurred in 1824, had made an increase of £10,000,000 to the military charges, and the civil charges were increased at the same time. In 1827, the Directors sent out orders to India that measures of reduction should be taken so as to reduce the expenditure to the standard of 1823-24; and Lord William Bentinck had, in the course of two years, acted with such vigour in pursuance of those instructions, that in 1828-1829 he had reduced the annual expenditure from £18,000,000 to £16,000,000. Thus, in the two years, £2,000,000 had been reduced in the expenditure.—(Hear.)—The same principle of reduction had been ever since in progress, and there was no doubt that in two or three years the expenditure of India would be reduced to the standard of 1823-1824. It appeared from the evidence given before the Committee, that even during the period of the Burmese war in 1824, there was an increase of revenue, so much so, that there was £1,000,000 surplus over and above the expenditure. He had no doubt that in a short time the revenue of India would rapidly increase. The Right Hon. Gentleman entered into some calculations to show that such would be the case, and he especially contended that it was likely to follow as one of the consequences of the plan now proposed by his Majesty's Government. This increase, according to accurate calculation, might be stated at, prospectively speaking, £198,000 in 1834, but allowing for casualties, might confidently be estimated at £150,000. He would proceed to state the particular relations with regard to India under which the proposed to introduce the new measure. He would, first of all, set out with asserting, that its introduction was for the good of India. It was evident to every reflecting mind that the attention of Parliament could no longer be withheld from the subject of effecting an alteration in many parts of the present system. But he would no longer detain the House with dwelling on this part of his subject. There was one alteration, however, in the frame of the Government of India which, considering its importance, he could not avoid mentioning. It was intended that in future, instead of three, there should be four Presidencies. The Government of India at present included the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. A very strong opinion had been expressed by all persons acquainted with India, that in consequence of the great change of circumstances which had occurred with respect to the Presidency of Bengal by the addition of an extensive territory in the west, people by an unsettled and warlike race—he said that, in the peculiar situation in which that Presidency was placed it had been thought advisable to form those western districts into a new territory. Among the many opinions in favour of this proposition he found that of Lord William Bentinck, the present Governor-General, who declared that, from the condition of those districts and their extent, it was impossible for the Bengal Presidency to do justice to them as a Government. It was proposed that these subordinate Governments should be altered in two respects, namely, in a reduction of the council, and in a total deprivation of our forms of law. He was quite aware that many difficulties were visible in the internal structure of the Indian Governments in effecting this change; but these might in a great measure be overcome by an assimilation of the modes of administering the laws in the different local judicatures. The evils of the present system of administering the law, arising from the peculiar condition of the Indian empire, required the immediate attention of Parliament. In some instances, cases were brought, owing to the vast extent of the presidencies, 800 or even 1,000 miles to be tried, and the expense and inconvenience thus incurred were very considerable. This view of the question was also corroborated by the opinion of Sir C. Metcalfe, no mean authority, on the subject of the system of the judicature of India. Sir C. Metcalfe said, on February 19, 1829,—"The only objection that strikes me to the spread of a British Christian population in India is the existing discordance of the laws by which our English and our native subjects are respectively governed. This objection will, no doubt, in time be removed, and the sooner the better,—by framing laws equally binding on both parties in all concerns common to both, and leaving to all their own suitable laws in whatever peculiarly concerns themselves alone." He would further quote the opinion of the late Chief Justice of India, Sir F. Ryan, who also, in approval of such an alteration in the administration of the laws of India as was recommended by Government, said, in a minute dated October 2, 1829,—"The great extension of the British territories since the charter of 1774 has given to the Court a range of jurisdiction which, at places remote from Calcutta, can only be considered a mockery of justice, if it be not the means of fraud and oppression. There can be no doubt, therefore, that difficulties and inconveniences are constantly arising from the undefined and uncertain state of the Court's jurisdiction, which are alike perplexing and harassing to the suitors, the judges, and all who are concerned in the administration of justice." To this he would add the testimony of Sir C. Grey, the present Chief Jnstice, and his evidence was of peculiar importance on the point. Sir C. Grey said in a minute, dated October 2, 1829—"It may be doubted whether the present state of things, which I believe to be unexampled in the history of the world, can last much longer. Throughout the greater part of India there are to be found some individuals at least of four distinct classes, each of which is supposed to live under a distinct system of law, and to have different rights and different duties, but none of them accurately defined. There are persons born in the British islands—Hindoos, Mahometans, and to these must be added Asiatic Christians; besides all these, there are in many parts, foreigners and subjects of Great Britain, who have been born neither in the British island nor in India, as to whom, I believe, there is no one who, consistently with usage, can say, with any just confidence, what law it is which applies to them. Hitherto it has been possible to make a shift; but as the native Christians, British and colonial persons, and foreigners, shall increase in numbers and pervade India, a result which must gradually take place, matters may be brought to such a pass as would scarcely be tolerable." The assimilation of the laws would, he believed, lead to a result of great importance—he meant the increase of Europeans in India; and what immense advantages would such a result produce upon the native society! The opinion of Lord W. Bentinck upon this head, showed what a vast effect the increased facility of intercourse between the natives and Europeans was calculated to produce. Some years ago it was impossible for any European to hold leases in India, except under certain limitations. This restriction it was proposed totally to get rid of. The change of opinion in respect to the free admission of Europeans had been remarkable, and though only a few years ago almost all the civil servants of the Company were violently opposed to their admission, they now almost unanimously advocated it. Mr. Elphinstone, one of the qualified opponents of the measure, said, that if the Government of India were strong, too much facility could not be given to the introduction of Europeans. The Right Hon. gent. then proceeded to read other extracts from official personages in India, expressing their opinion of the expediency of encouraging Europeans to settle among the natives, and the necessity there existed of an assimilation of the laws for all classes of the Indian community. All these great authorities recognized the principle for which he contended, as one which ought to be adopted in justice not only to India but to Europe. He therefore thught the House could not object for one moment to take into consideration the plans he proposed for increasing the facilities of intercourse between the natives and the Europeans in India. The subject would require the closest and most thorough consideration, and deserved to be approached with due caution. He would place the law on this high and geueral ground,—that no distinction whatever should be made in its administration between natives and Europeans. This would be one step towards the ultimate identification of the two classes. But this conclusion could not be expected to be very immediate, nor effected, indeed, without considerable delay. He would propose, however, to strengthen the legislative power of the general government by adding four to the council of each presidency, whose deliberations on points of law should be assisted by the addition of one or two practising barristers or judges. No European, after the passing of the proposed measure, must expect to enjoy any privileges beyond those enjoyed by the natives, but would be placed under the same law and subject to the same punishments. This was proposed as an indispensable condition, and for the purpose of effecting that complete identification of the two classes which was to much to be desired. According to the evidence of Mr. Edmonstone, it appeared that the restrictions formerly attendant on the holding of land by Europeans were almost entirely removed, and that the principle was entirely abandoned. Mr. Edmonstone said in his evidence, in 1832,—"In fact the question with regard to the admission of Europeans as landholders seems to be already decided; the local government having, without previous reference to the authorities at home, come to a resolution to allow Europeans to hold leases of sixty years' duration; that arrangement has been confirmed by the authorities at home, with the limitation of the leases to 21 years instead of 60." The grand object was to obtain an equal and general system of laws, so that all should know and obey them. No legislation should take place for Englishmen without a regard to the interests of the natives. On this subject he would trouble the House with almost the last quotation he intended to make. It was an extract from an outline of a system of courts for the British territories in India, in the following words:—"If the provinces are to be opened to British settlers, let it be universally understood, so that no doubt may remain, nor any ground for subsequent reproach that they go to live under a despotic and imperfect but strong Government; that they carry with them no rights but as such are possessed there by the natives themselves; and that it is impossible at present to give them either that security and easy enjoyment of landed property, or those ready remedies for private wrongs which more regularly constituted Governments afford. A tolerable system of criminal judicature, we believe, might even at present be established throughout the greater part of India." It was also his intention to propose, in the Bill which he should introduce for the consideration of Parliament, that no native of India should be prevented from holding offices or employments under the Government, on the grounds either of his colour, birth, or religion.—(Hear.) He could not also avoid adverting to the existence of slavery in the East Indies, and he must remind the House that a great and material difference existed between the slavery of the West India colonies and the system at present prevailing in the East Indies. In the latter it could not be questioned that the state of slavery was anything but severe, except in Malabar, where it could not be denied that many cruel cases of slavery had existed. From the general institutions of the castes which were connected with their religion, it was consequently necessary that the House should deal very cautiously with the subject; and he, should think the best course to be followed in this respect, would be, that a commission should be framed, and appointed to inquire into and to report the best mode to be adopted for disposing of the whole system; but in this respect he thought it would be conceded that no immediate steps could be taken. The next point was the assimilation of the laws in the Indies and in Malabar; and although it would take some time before those laws could be approximated, yet no time should be lost in taking steps towards that approximation. The inquiry should be extended, in order to ascertain the proper manner in which to vary the present system, and to inquire how far it was possible to assimilate and blend the King's courts of law and those of the Company together. Such a commission ought immediately to be appointed by the Governor-General, and to be constituted of individuals well versed in the Indian law, together with others to be sent out from this country, but to receive their appointments from the local Government, and this commission, so formed, should examine into the whole subject and report thereupon to the Governor-General and Council. He should further feel it to be his duty, and in a future stage of the Bill he should have to propose, to call the attention of the House to the state of the ecclesiastical establishments of India, the condition of which required the full consideration of the House, and though the alterations he should have to suggest would not be expensive or extravagant improvements, yet he hoped they would be sufficient to remedy existing evils; he alluded to the necessity of rescuing the single Bishop of India from the whole burden of the ecclesiastical duties which it at present fell to his lot to discharge, and for this purpose he should propose to add the Archdeacons of Madras and Bengal as suffragan Bishops in India. He had now fully stated the general result of the Bill, the provisions of which he felt satisfied could not only be rendered beneficial to the East Indies, but also to this country. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving resolutions to the effect—1. That it was expedient that all his Majesty's subjects should be at liberty to repair to the ports of China, and to trade in tea and all the other products of the said empire, subject to such regulations and provisions for the commercial and political interest of this country as to the Government should seem meet and proper. 2. That it was expedient that if the East India Company should be induced to transfer to the Crown their estates and effects on behalf of the Government of India, the Crown should take upon itself all obligati-

(Continued to the Supplement of the Extra.)